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BI-ENNIAL REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL,
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
TERRITORIAL PRISON

AND

Territorial Industrial School

1903-1904

1905

Consolidated Printing and Publishing Company

Bisbee, Arizona

Biennial Report

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL OF ARIZONA

FOR THE YEARS ENDING

JUNE 30th, 1903, AND JUNE 30th, 1904

JULY 1, 1904.

Hon. Alexander O. Brodie, Governor of Arizona—

Sir: In accordance with Paragraph 287, Revised Statutes of Arizona of 1901, I have the honor to present the fifth biennial report of the Board of Control of Arizona, together with the reports of the superintendents of the Territorial Asylum for the Insane, at Phoenix, and the Territorial Prison at Yuma, Arizona.

The efforts of the board during the biennial period have been directed to obtaining the best possible results from the institutions under their control, and in no manner has the welfare and betterment of the patients and inmates been overlooked.

Both of the institutions have been conducted during the period at a slightly decreased pro rata of maintenance per inmate, which is pleasing to note; economy in expense has been given full attention, yet it has not been practiced to the detriment of maintaining the high standard of service that is due the residents of the Territory from these institutions.

In its efforts the board has been given zealous support by the superintendents of the institutions, and to their ability, efficiency, and attention given to details, the success accomplished is chiefly due.

The price paid prior to May 14th, 1903, for printing the minutes of the board, and notices for letting of contracts, was at the rate of \$1.00 per inch. Investigation of bids for public printing submitted to the boards of supervisors of many of the counties of the Territory showed an average rate of less than 25 cents per inch for the same

class of work. To properly protect the interests of the Territory, the board on that date passed a resolution that thereafter the price to be paid for printing the minutes and notices should not exceed 25 cents per inch.

Since the passage of the resolution the printing has cost about one-fourth of what had been previously paid, and has resulted in a marked saving to the Territory

CAPITOL BUILDING.

During the fiscal years ended June 30th, 1903, and June 30th, 1904, the amount expended in the maintenance of the capitol building and grounds, a more complete equipment of the various offices in the building, and necessary improvements and repairs, amounted to the sum of \$11,900.10. In this amount are included the cost of painting the roof of the capitol building, which was \$240.00, and the construction of a building on the grounds to be used for a storage and green house, which cost \$500. These items being improvements together with one of \$350, which was paid out for repairs caused by fire and later refunded, should be deducted from the \$11,900.10, leaving \$10,810.10 expended for the maintenance of the capitol building and grounds. The rent derived from Federal officials who occupy offices in the capitol building, and from the legislative halls amounted to the sum of \$3,682 00. The net expense of maintenance, therefore, to the Territory amounted to the sum of \$7,128.10. This amount includes the cost of care of the grounds, paying for water, and all expenses incidental thereto, which amounted to the sum of \$4,437 52.

The capitol grounds consist of ten acres planted in trees, shrubbery, hedges, tropical plants and flowers; of this, five acres are in lawns and flower beds, presenting a most beautiful and attractive appearance. At all times during the year flowers are in bloom and the hedges and lawns fresh and green.

In 1889, when the legislature determined that the capitol was to be permanently located at Phoenix, an appropriation was made to obtain grounds suitable for its construction. Provision was made for laying out the grounds in driveways, walks, trees, and shrubbery, awaiting such future time when the legislature should provide for the construction of the capitol building.

We now have a capitol building, completed in the year 1900, that is a credit to the Territory. The grounds are almost unexcelled, and are classified by many as being among the most beautiful in the United States.

There is now to the credit of the capitol building fund the sum of \$8,483 29. This amount will not be sufficient to meet the expenses

for the coming two years as the insurance must be paid amounting to \$600 00, and a ditch built that will give a proper supply of water for the grounds, at a cost of \$500.00 Therefore, to meet the expenses that must be incurred, the coming legislature should make an appropriation of \$4,000.00 to be placed to the credit of the capitol building fund

TERRITORIAL ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, the expense of maintenance incurred at the Territorial Asylum was 44 cents per capita per diem, being approximately the same as that of the two years preceding, showing, however, a slight decrease, the average expense of maintenance of the two previous years having been 46 cents per capita per diem

A number of improvements were made during the year, provision therefor having been made by the legislature of 1901, by making an adequate appropriation for the purpose.

A new bakery was constructed which is provided with a Peterson patent bake oven of the latest improved design. It is built of brick, with hard wood floors, and is finished both inside and outside in a substantial and attractive manner.

The kitchen was enlarged, and has been equipped with steam cooking utensils which have proven to be very satisfactory. By this method the cooking is done more expeditiously, and no obnoxious odors escape.

There was also constructed a brick building which contains the laundry, engine and boiler rooms. This is so arranged that it entirely fulfills the requirements desired. The laundry is provided with the latest improved machinery, eliminating the annoyance of extra work heretofore caused by lack of facilities in this line

In addition to the above and other minor improvements, a well has been sunk and cased, and a pump pit constructed, at a cost of \$1,144.50.

In making the appropriation, the legislature of 1901 had the above mentioned improvements in view After completing all of the above and many minor improvements, there still remains unexpended in the Insane Asylum Improvement Fund, \$6,787 07.

The asylum was constructed of such dimensions as to properly provide accommodation for 150 inmates On June 30th, 1903, there were confined in the institution 226 inmates. This number being above the normal capacity produced an overcrowded condition.

The legislature of 1903, realizing the present necessity and foreseeing the future demands for enlarging the accommodations, en-

acted a law, which, when approved by Congress, authorizes the board of control to negotiate a loan, causing to be issued \$100,000 of Territorial bonds, such bonds to be issued bearing interest not in excess of 5 per cent. and in amount not to exceed \$20,000 for the year ending June 30th, 1904, and not exceeding \$10,000 for each year thereafter until the full amount shall have been exhausted. With the funds thus made available proper buildings will be erected, removing the overcrowded and inconvenient conditions that at the present time exist.

For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1904, the expense of maintenance per capita was 44 cents, being the same as that of the preceding year.

Improvements have been completed consisting of a house for the well, of ample dimensions to properly protect the machinery, and a galvanized iron water tank of 25,000 gallons capacity, erected on a 60-foot tower.

This insures a water supply that will be sufficient at all times for the needs of the institution, and the fall derived from the elevation of the tank gives assurance that in case a fire should occur, it could easily be held under control.

In accordance with the act of the legislature of 1903, authorizing the issuance of bonds for buildings to be constructed as explained herein, the board of control, after duly advertising the same, on May 28th, 1904, sold \$10,000.00 of said bonds, realizing from such sale the sum of \$10,876.80.

This sale shows the highest premium ever received for 5% Territorial bonds, and while highly satisfactory, by reason of the amount received, it also shows conclusively that the financial condition of the Territory was never more favorable than at the present time.

From the amount so received and that ~~is~~ now available for the purpose, a contract will be let as promptly as possible for the erection of one cottage that will be of such dimensions as to conveniently accommodate 50 patients. This will relieve the present overcrowded condition of the main building and give room for a more distinct classification of the patients that require different methods of treatment.

The land belonging to the institution consists of 160 acres; fifteen acres being taken up by buildings and lawns and the remainder devoted to vegetable gardens and farming.

The total returns from the farm and garden during the last two years amounted to \$11,553.17; deducting therefrom the feed and farm implements purchased, pay of farmer, dairyman, irrigator, and all the incidental expenses, there remains a net amount earned of \$5,499.08.

The inmates have increased in number during the last three years at the rate of 18 per year; this has caused a necessary proportionate increase in the dairy.

The produce from the farm is insufficient to furnish the supply needed by the stable and dairy for the entire year, as during the past two winters it has been found necessary to purchase feed to carry the stock through the season in good condition.

The farm should be enlarged to supply the necessary demands of the institution and should have its supply capacity increased by the purchase of an additional eighty acres.

TERRITORIAL PRISON.

The gross cost per capita per inmate for maintenance at the Territorial Prison for the fiscal years ended June 30th, 1903, and June 30th, 1904, was 52 cents per diem. This shows a decrease of 21-5 cents per inmate from that of the years ended June 30th, 1901 and June 30th, 1902. The net cost per diem for each inmate during the fiscal years ended June 30th, 1903, and June 30th, 1904, was 46½ cents.

The gross cost per capita per inmate for maintenance at the penitentiary of South Dakota for the fiscal years ended June 30th, 1901, and June 30th, 1902, was 59 cents per diem; and that of the penitentiary of Idaho for the same period was 65 1-5 cents per diem. This shows an excess of 13 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively over the amount paid by our Territory. This is more notable when the fact is taken into consideration that we are at a greater distance from the supply market and must necessarily pay more for supplies consumed.

The affairs of the penitentiary have at all times during the period been conducted with the view of promoting the welfare of the Territory and giving proper attention and care to the inmates.

The sanitary conditions are perfect. Absolute cleanliness exists in and about all portions of the buildings and yard.

A school is in session five days of each week for the benefit of those who desire to attend. Many take advantage of this opportunity; of these a number have never attended school and some for but a short time. Those who thus employ that portion of their time that would otherwise be idle, unconsciously exert an influence among the other inmates that is productive of harmony and contentment. They also thus provide themselves with an education that fits them to become useful and helpful members of the community in which they may reside after their term of confinement expires.

A number of improvements and repairs that were absolutely necessary have been made. Among the most important were the construction of a water tank, new guard stands erected in various places where needed, a new gate built at the south end of the yard of ample

dimensions to permit a wagon to pass through, the main wall of the yard extended adding more than 40% to the area of the enclosure and providing more room and ventilation for those confined therein, a new pipe line laid for a portion of the sewer that had become worn out and useless, and the hospital screened with new wire.

The electric light plant boiler and engine have been in use a number of years and are constantly in need of repairs. It will not be long before they must be replaced; and instead of replacing each part separately, it would be much the better policy to install a complete duplicate plant, being fully prepared in the event of a break down in one to use the other. Such is the custom in many manufacturing enterprises, and in no place is it more necessary to be prepared for such an emergency than in the management of a prison. Such a plant could be fully installed and equipped for \$5,000.00

Very respectfully,

GEO. E. TRUMAN,
Secretary of the Board of Control.

EXPENSES BOARD OF CONTROL OFFICE.

Paragraph 3569, R. S. of 1901.

			Warrant No.	Amount.
1902.				
July	1	E. J. Bennett, Secy	240	\$10.00
Sept.	2	"	300	10 00
Oct.	1	"	366	10 00
Nov.	1	Arizona Publishing Co	387	9 00
Dec.	1	E. J. Bennett, Secy	450	10 00
1903.				
Jan.	2	"	18	10 00
Feb.	7	H. H. McNeil Co.	78	34 45
"		E. J. Bennett, Secy.	79	10.00
"	9	C B Goodell	83	55 00
Apr.	1	Geo. E. Truman, Secy	250	20.00
May	1	"	280	10 00
June	1	"	313	20 00
"	3	H H McNeil Co.	328	28 35
"	30	Geo E. Truman, Secy.	359	13 20
		Total for the year		\$250.00
Sept.	3	Geo E. Truman, Secy	520	45 00
Oct.	1	"	557	10.00
Nov.	2	"	632	10.00
"	4	Henry L George	656	3 00
"		H. H. McNeil Co.	657	19.45
Dec	1	Geo. E. Truman, Secy	713	10 00

1904.			Wariant No	Amount
Jan	2	Geo E Truman, Secy	17	10 00
Feb.	1	"	64	10 00
"	6	H H McNeil Co	73	17 55
Mar	1	Geo E Truman, Secy	102	10 00
Apr.	1	"	147	10 00
May	2	"	195	10 00
"	12	H. H. McNeil Co.	200	3 30
June	1	Geo E. Truman, Secy	232	10 00
"	6	W L. George	238	4.00
"		H H. McNeil Co	236	12 50
"	21	Geo E Truman, Secy.	261	55 20
Total for the year				\$250 00
Total for the two years				500 00

BOARD OF CONTROL, TRAVELING EXPENSES.

Paragraph 3569, R. S. of 1901.

1902.			Warrant No	Amount.
July	1	W. F Nichols	242	\$27 85
"		E J Bennitt	243	27 85
Aug.	1	"	275	27.85
Sept.	3	"	321	27 85
"	4	Club Stables	327	4 00
Nov.	1	E J. Bennitt	386	27.85
1903.				
Jan.	5	W L George	22	4.00
Feb.	7	E. J. Bennitt	80	55.70
May	1	Geo. E Truman	279	27.85
Total for the year				\$230.80
July	2	Geo. E Truman	383	27 85
1904				
Apr	6	"	159	25.45
June	6	"	237	26 40
Total for the year				.\$ 79.70
Total for the two years				\$310 50

CAPITOL BUILDING FUND.

Act No. 35, Laws of 1901.

1902			Warrant No.	Amount
July	7	A G Stark	41	\$ 85 25
"		Geo H. Smith	42	139.65
"		Phoenix Water Co.	43	49 56
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co	44	33.33
"		C. S. Blaine	45	12 00
"		Clinton Campbell	46	64.75
"		Gosart Plumbing Co	47	5 50
"		J A Marshall	48	4 75
Aug	5	A. G Stark	49	85 00
"		Geo H Smith	50	133 75
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co	51	48.33

			Warrant No	Amount.
Aug	5	Fifield & Gallagher	52	169.00
"		Talbot & Hubbard	53	22 45
"		E J Bennitt	54	32 00
"	6	Clinton Campbell	55	500.00
Sept	5	A. G. Stark	56	87 75
"		Geo. H. Smith	57	132 50
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co	58	58 80
Oct	3	A. G. Stark	59	86 85
"		Geo H. Smith	60	156 70
"		Phoenix Water Co	61	45.69
"		Sunset Telephone Co	62	12 00
"		C S Blaine	63	12 00
"		S. D. Blount & Son	64	43 70
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co.	65	33 33
Nov.	6	A G. Stark	66	85 00
"		Geo. H Smith	67	159 75
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co	68	36 33
"		D. H Burtis	69	34 55
"		Phoenix Furniture Co.	70	11 00
"		Talbot & Hubbard	71	29.13
"		German Seed & Plant Co.	72	153 45
"		Salt River Valley Canal Co.	73	22 50
Dec	5	A G. Stark	74	85.00
"		Geo H Smith	75	156 30
"		E J Bennitt	76	59.35
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co	77	37 38
1903.				
Jan	5	A. G. Stark	1	89.25
"		Geo. H Smith	2	142.50
"		Phoenix Water Co.	3	36.15
"		Phoenix Wood & Coal Co.	4	90.00
"		Pioneer Transfer & Storage Co.	5	77.25
"		Valley Lumber Co.	6	17 52
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co	7	33 33
"		Clinton Campbell	8	59 25
"		C S Blaine	9	12 00
Feb.	5	A. G. Stark	10	88.75
"		Geo. H Smith	11	158.50
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co	12	33 33
"		Gosart Plumbing Co.	13	57 70
"		Talbot & Hubbard	14	36 30
"		City Ice Delivery Co.	15	15.40
"		Phoenix Railway Co.	16	17 00
"	6	Sunset Telephone Co	17	12 00
"		Arizona Electric Co	18	13 30
Mar	5	A G Stark	19	91 35
"		Geo H Smith	20	132 45
"		Phoenix Wood & Coal Co	21	62 10
"		Clinton Campbell	22	14 50
Apr	3	A. G. Stark	23	85 00
"		Geo H Smith	24	144 55
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co	25	156.38
"		C S. Baline	26	18 00
"		Arizona Electric Co	27	1 10
May	2	A. G Stark	28	87 25

		Warrant No. Amount.	
May	2	Geo. H. Smith	29 142 50
"		Sunset Telephone Co	30 12.00
"		City Ice Delivery Co	31 18 50
"		James Calkins	32 105.10
"		D H. Burtis	33 134 90
"		Crosby & Campbell	34 72 75
"		Talbot & Hubbard	35 31.40
"		Dorris-Heyman Furniture Co	36 60 00
"		Phoenix Water Co	37 67 65
June	3	A G Stark	38 85 00
"		Geo H Smith	39 144.42
"		H H McNeil Co	40 220.00
		Total for the year	\$5,800 81
July	2	A G. Stark	41 86.75
"		Geo H Smith	42 139 50
"		Arizona Electric Co.	43 23.45
"		C. S Blaine	44 21.00
"		Phoenix Railway Co	45 85 00
"	8	H. H McNeil Co	46 57 50
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co	47 100 46
"		Dorris-Heyman Furniture Co	48 28 65
"		City Ice Delivery Co.	49 21.05
"		Sunset Telephone Co	50 12.00
Aug	3	A G Stark	51 86 40
"	4	Geo H Smith	52 155.25
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co	53 44 40
"		Arizona Electric Co	54 54 35
"		A P. Skinner	55 12 50
"		Phoenix Water Co	56 71.73
Sept	3	A G Stark	57 85 00
"		Geo. H Smith	58 151 50
"		Talbot & Hubbard	59 38 25
"		Valley Lumber Co	60 25 50
"		Standard Iron Works	61 45 00
"		Sam Siegrist	62 5 00
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co	63 62 20
Oct.	3	A G. Stark	64 86 00
"		Geo H. Smith	65 140.60
"		H H McNeil	66 82.50
"		C S Blaine	67 22 50
"		Salt River Valley Canal Co.	68 25 50
"		Jas Calkins	69 11 00
"		The Arizona Electric Co	70 2 00
"		City Ice Delivery Co	71 33 80
"		Dorris-Heyman Furniture Co	72 15 90
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co	73 40 20
Nov	5	A G Stark	74 95.05
"		Geo H Smith	75 90 00
"		"	76 202 20
"		H H McNeil Co	77 154.75
"		The Gozart Plumbing Co	78 38 86
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co.	79 33 33
"		Sunset Tel. & Tel Co	80 12 00
"		Phoenix Water Co	81 58 80

		Warrant No. Amount.	
Nov.	5	The H. H. McNeil Co.	82 75 00
"		Phoenix Wood & Coal Co	83 25 00
"		A. G. Stark	84 70.00
"		Arizona Publishing Co.	85 6 00
"		A. G. Stark	86 87 00
"		James Calkins	87 5 00
Dec.	5	Valley Lumber Co	88 \$ 5 49
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co	89 33 33
"		Germain Seed Co	90 54 50
"		Geo H Smith	91 189 75
1904.			
Jan.	6	A. G. Stark	1 88 75
"		Geo H. Smith	2 139 15
"		Sunset Tel. & Tel Co	3 12 00
"		Phoenix Hay & Grain Co	4 12 50
"		C. S. Blaine	5 22 50
"		Phoenix Water Co	6 25 68
"		Phoenix Furniture Co	7 3.50
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co	8 33.33
"		Phoenix Wood & Coal Co	9 55 00
"		Standard Iron Works	10 14 50
"		City Ice Delivery Co	11 23 80
"		Germain Seed and Plant Co	12 6 60
"		Pioneer and Consolidated Transfer Co.	13 7 68
Feb.	6	A. G. Stark	14 86 50
"		Geo H. Smith	15 177.90
"		H. H. McNeil Co	16 100 00
"		Talbot & Hubbard	17 7 20
"		Gozart Plumbing Co.	18 28.06
"		J. W. Dorris	19 1 80
"		Dorris-Heyman Furniture Co	20 174 85
"		Phoenix Wood & Coal Co.	21 47.50
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co.	22 33.33
Mar.	3	A. G. Stark	23 85 00
"		Geo. H. Smith	24 141.05
"		Phoenix Wood & Coal Co.	25 30 00
"		Sunset Tel. & Tel Co.	26 8.85
"		Pioneer and Con Transfer Co.	27 30.00
"		Gozart Plumbing Co	28 22.65
"		Talbot & Hubbard	29 34 57
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co.	30 33.33
"		The Valley Bank	31 335 00
Apr.	6	A. G. Stark	32 86 40
"		Geo H. Smith	33 156.00
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co.	34 33 33
"		City Ice Delivery Co.	35 23 10
"		C. S. Blaine	36 22.50
"		Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	37 12.00
"		Sunset Tel & Tel. Co	38 4 50
"		Phoenix Water Co	39 48 66
"		Dorris-Heyman Furniture Co.	40 3 25
May	5	A. G. Stark	41 86 50
"		Geo. H. Smith	42 183 33
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co.	43 33 33
"		Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	44 4.50

			Warrant No.	Amount.
May	5	Dorris-Heyman Furniture Co.	45	2 80
"		W H Ryder	46	11 00
"	12	Robert Friedel	47	64.50
June	3	A G. Stark	48	85.60
"		Geo H Smith	49	158 25
"		Phoenix Light & Fuel Co	50	33.33
"		Wm. Evans	51	21.11
"		Dorris-Heyman Furniture Co	52	12.00
"		Arizona Electric Co.	53	31.27
"		Standard Iron Work	54	36 00
"		Talbot & Hubbard	55	10 45
"		Sunset Tel & Tel. Co.	56	4 50
Total for the year				\$ 6,099 29
Total for the two years				11,900.10

TERRITORIAL ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

Biennial Report

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

Territorial Asylum for the Insane

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA

From July 1st, 1902, to June 30th, 1904

DR. W. H. WARD
Medical Superintendent

OFFICERS

HON. ALEX. O. BRODIE. Governor of Arizona	-	-	-	PRESIDENT
HON. I. M. CHRISTY, Auditor of Territory	-	-	-	MEMBER
HON. GEO. E. TRUMAN	-	-	-	SECRETARY
DR. W. H. WARD	-	-	-	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
W. L. VINSON	-	-	-	STEWARD
MINNIE E. WARD	-	-	-	MATRON

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

TERRITORIAL ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

To His Excellency Alex. O. Brodie, Governor—

Sir: It becomes my duty as well as privilege to submit to you for consideration the Ninth Biennial Report showing the workings, improvements, acquisitions and expenditures of the institution committed to my care for the biennial period extending from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1904.

By legislative act of the General Assembly of 1902, the name of the institution was changed from the Insane Asylum of Arizona to the Territorial Asylum for the Insane. A more euphonious if not a more appropriate name would have been, the Asylum of Arizona, or Hospital of Arizona, or Arizona Asylum. Even a name, in the public's eye, frequently robs a bedlam of many of its unpleasant features.

As in my biennial report of two years ago, I have followed the tabulated form as then used, so as to show in the most concise, practical and comparative manner the statistics of the institution.

I am under obligations to the Steward, Mr W. L. Vinson, whose assistance has been invaluable in the supervision and preparation of the statistical tables.

The names of all patients, from the first committed, down to the date of this report, have been transcribed in an up to date register, showing all the information contained in the regular commitment; males and females being kept in separate record books. This has involved a great deal of clerical work and the present administration congratulates itself upon the efficiency and neatness of the work.

The manner of keeping the records prior to this was very unsatisfactory.

The present form of commitments is very unsatisfactory, as it fails to give anything like even a condensed history of the committed. Besides the general information set forth in the form now in use, should be added an initial history; how or from whom obtained, name and address of correspondent, relationship to patient, if married, number of children living and number dead, name of father, name of mother, birthplace of each, cause of parents' death, habits of parents; and any other facts obtainable which will serve as a guide in the treatment of cases. The class of patients received in the institution, as a rule, are unlike those found in any other asylum. The majority are foreign born, and the local information usually obtained in case of natives, cannot be so obtained from, or about the foreign born.

The execution of the law is very lax, or the vigilance and justification of the proper officers are remiss in the execution of their duties with reference to many cases admitted to the Asylum. When a commitment has been properly presented to the superintendent of the Asylum, with no mitigating circumstances whatever, he can do nothing but respect the order of the Court, receipt for the patient and admit him. At the same time, doubts may and do arise as to the justness of the case. In many instances, cases have come to the Superintendent of persons committed, who have been imbeciles from birth. The relatives, to free themselves of the burden, care and maintenance entailed upon them by such, consign the unfortunate to the Asylum, to the detriment of the tax payers, thus closing the door of public sympathy.

Again I wish to point out the habit of sending a varied assortment of patients, other than imbeciles, that have no legitimate qualifications entitling them to admission. I refer to persons not insane, in the strict sense of the word; those suffering from alcoholic poisoning, physical imbeciles, and lastly impoverished individuals, who are unable to earn a competency and who are transferred to the Asylum as a house of refuge, a home for the indigents. Were the question of citizenship properly and carefully investigated there would be fewer patients and more transportations.

Some instances have occurred where patients out on parole have had a relapse, been taken up, brought to trial on the charge of lunacy and returned to the Asylum on a second commitment, at a considerable cost to the County from which committed. If the probate judge would ascertain something of the history of the party brought before him for trial, whether the accused had ever been committed to this institution, and if so, had he been legally discharged, or merely out on parole, much expense might be obviated. Patients paroled are

not amenable to a lunacy trial, but are returned to the Asylum at the expense of the party or parties in whose care the patient is paroled; otherwise the cost of returning falls upon the institution.

Were we to keep every person committed to the institution in confinement until we were positive beyond the peradventure of a doubt, that he was absolutely cured, or that the diseased symptoms of the brain would never again appear, then the Asylum would be a lifelong abiding place and death alone would be the means of discharge.

Insanity may, and often does recur in those who have been discharged as cured. Under favorable conditions, new attacks may occur; the germs of the disease having remained dormant in the brain, a recurrence of former conditions may develop, and in many cases even in a more violent form. No human knowledge can determine the length of time a patient will remain in a normal mental condition, after having been once demented and pronounced cured by the best medical expert alienist.

Patients who have been under our care for some length of time and there is a preponderance of evidence, to us, in their favor, that the mind has, in a great measure recovered its normal condition, and who have no suicidal or homicidal tendencies, are permitted to leave the institution subject, however, to the legal restraints provided by legislative acts and rulings of the Board of Control.

-CARE OF PATIENTS.

Each individual patient is treated as though ill physically as well as mentally and treatment administered as seems most efficacious. Unfortunately, force, sometimes, has to be employed in every institution for the insane; but cases that will not yield to tact and kindness are very rare, yet when imperative, the method employed takes away its offensiveness.

A kind word, a pleasant smile, an assuring touch will almost invariably quiet the most excitable patient, convincing him that he has nothing to fear and no harm is intended him. The extreme violence of many patients is caused from delusions of the mind, purely imaginative, that they are being persecuted, or that bodily harm is being done them by some one. A harsh word, a virulent look, a threatening act go far toward confirming the patient's false ideas which arouses his antagonism and refusal to become quiet.

With this thought in mind such a class of attendants are sought for that will most clearly carry out the demands for humane treatment. Under no circumstances is an attendant allowed to strike a patient, unless in an actual case of self defense to prevent injury to himself or to another. Cruelty in any form subjects an attendant to immediate dismissal.

The arising and retiring hours are regulated by the seasons. Those who are physically able are required to arise, from October first to April first at 5:30 a m ; to be properly dressed and bathed for the morning meals and accompanied to the general dining hall under the care of attendants.

Attendants are required to attend to the wants of the patients during meals.

The hours of arising and retiring during the remainder of the year are six a.m. and eight p.m.

Patients are bathed and shaved weekly. Bedding and clothing are changed weekly throughout all the wards and more frequently when necessary for cleanliness.

All patients who are able to walk are given outings on the lawns and grounds when the weather permits, which in this climate is almost every day in the year.

Every means is employed to divert the mind of the patient from his troubles. Some who are desirous of doing light work are permitted to do so, both inside and outside the buildings.

Amusements such as cards, checkers, dominoes, chess, etc., afford means of recreation.

The weekly dances are enjoyed much by all who are allowed to attend. The women assist in the sewing room and on the woman's ward.

The bill of fare in the main consists in the following:

Breakfast: Mush and milk, meat stew, fruit, bread, coffee, sugar, milk and syrup.

Dinner: Soup, boiled meats, potatoes, rice, vegetables, bread and tea.

Supper. Hominy or rice, stewed fruits, cold meats, bread, tea or coffee.

This bill of fare is varied every few days by additional dishes such as cakes, fruits, etc., etc.

The holidays are gala times and all are given feasts of turkey, ducks, geese, cakes, apples, oranges, nuts, etc.

CASUALTIES.

No fatal casualties have occurred during the past two years. The general health of the patients, taken as a whole, has never been better. Many of the deaths occurring have been chronic cases of long standing.

During this biennial period death came to many of the old original patients, senility and old age being added to mental aberration.

A coincidence rather remarkable occurred during the first fiscal year of this period in the demise of the first two patients committed to an asylum from the Territory of Arizona.

Originally these were sent to Stockton, California. They died within a few days of each other. One of these, Mollie Monroe, or Mollie Sawyer, was quite a character in the pioneer days of the West. She was, perhaps, better known to more "Old Timers" than any other woman in the Territory, while her caprices, mad acts and adventures on the frontier in the early sixties were realities that, to most of us, seem to have existence only in romance and fiction. She carried the proverbial six-shooter and was the wildest roisterer at many midnight escapades. She was the discoverer of the famous Castle Creek Hot Springs, of Arizona.

Besides the recorded deaths of the patients, a memorable, a momentous event in the life of the Superintendent happened on November the 8th, 1903.

On this date it was our sad duty to chronicle the passing away of Mrs. Ally E. Ward, consort of the Superintendent and Matron of the institution. She had been ill but a few days and no one imagined her illness would prove fatal.

Long will be remembered this date by the immediate relatives, attendants and many patients of the asylum. When the attendant physicians announced that the "dread summons" had come, low, subdued converse was held between groups of attendants, the light tread of feet and solemn countenances indicated some great crisis—some pang of deep-felt sorrow.

It was upon this beautiful Sabbath morn that the spirit of the beloved Matron passed over the barrier into the Great Beyond.

She who had become so attached to many of the unfortunates under her charge, and regarded almost in the light of a mother; she whose ministering hand had for so long been extended to alleviate the pain and suffering of others, whose sweet, cheerful words had buoyed up so many, suddenly ceased. The hand became still, the voice hushed.

Her life's work was done. The Master called, she hastened unto Him.

Mrs. Ward is dead, yet the memory of her will live enshrined in the hearts of those who knew her as she was.

CONCLUSION.

The Superintendent can but congratulate himself upon a successful administration, and the splendid showing of the institution. This success, however, has by no means been attained by his exertions alone. The gentlemen who compose the Board of Control have been of inestimable service by lending their kindly suggestions, which have

proven of great value. To you, gentlemen, who have so generously given your time and thought to the institution, to you, who at all times have courteously responded with your presence and counsel when asked, my grateful thanks are given. One who has not been burdened with the cares of such a responsible position can have but little idea of the many duties it imposes. To be in harmony with a candid and conscientious Board is absolutely necessary for success as well as gratifying to the incumbent

To my loyal help, I can but tender my sincere thanks and trust our relations will always be pleasant.

I have striven to promote the interests of the Asylum to the best of my ability. I have endeavored to contribute to the comfort and happiness and well being of the inmates under my charge. Whatever I may have accomplished has been done for the good of humanity, conscious that I have the approval of my fellow men and the favor of Divine Providence. Respectfully submitted,

DR. W. H. WARD, Medical Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Accompanying the Report of the Medical Superintendent.

Movement of Population.	July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903			July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.			Received from Stockton, Cal. Jan 14, 1887.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
							49	12	61
No. Patients rec'd from Jan. 14 1887, to June 30, 1902							679	192	871
Patients rec'd on hand	173	33	206	188	38	226			
Patients rec'd by Commitment	76	17	93	96	25	121	172	42	214
Total Treated	249	50	299	284	63	347	900	246	1146
Discharged	21	5	26	26	11	37	No complete data available		
Deaths	27	5	32	30	4	34			
Paroled	6	5	11	10	5	15			
Escapes	5	0	5	7	0	7			
Total Decrease	59	15	74	73	20	93			
Leaving on hand	190	35	225	211	43	254			
Total Treated ..							900	246	1146
Decrease from all sources ..							689	203	892
Remaining on hand July 1, 1904							211	43	254
Recovery rate in past two years—Discharged and paroled									20 %
Recovery rate, which number admitted bears to number discharged and paroled									40 %
Death rate to number treated									15.4 %
Recovery rate to number admitted									30 %

Number of Patients Admitted from Each County.

	Male.	Female	Total.
Apache	9	2	11
Cochise	87	30	117
Coconino	31	11	42
Gila	38	5	43
Graham	67	14	81
Maricopa	284	59	343
Mohave	29	10	39
Navajo	14	1	15
Pima	130	30	160
Pinal	48	6	54
Santa Cruz	7	3	10
Yavapai	131	32	163
Yuma	30	10	40
Penitentiary	25	1	26
Private	2	.	2
	932	214	1146

Civil Condition of Patients.

	From opening to July 1, 1902.			July 1, 1902 to June 30, 1904.			Grand Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M	F	T.	
Married	155	91	246	51	20	71	317
Single	420	57	477	106	13	119	596
Widowed	30	34	64	8	9	17	81
Divorced	5	0	5	..	..	..	5
Unknown	117	23	140	7	0	7	147
	727	205	932	172	42	214	1146

Population and Insanity.

Estimated in round numbers from Governor's Report of 1904.

	Population	Insane	Per Cent of Insane
Apache	9,000	5	1-20 of 1%
Cochise	17,000	35	1-5 "
Coconino	6,000	15	1-4 "
Gila	9,000	9	1-10 "
Graham	19,000	16	1-12 "
Navajo	12,000	3	1-40 "
Maricopa	26,000	65	1-4 "
Mohave	6,000	12	1-5 "
Pima	2,000	33	1-6 "
Pinal	8,000	8	1-10 "
Santa Cruz	7,000	6	1-12 "
Yavapai	21,000	35	1-6 "
Yuma	7,000	12	1-6 "
	167,000	254	1-7 "

Age of Patients.

	From opening to June, 30 1902			July 1, 1902 to June 30, 1904.			Grand Total.
	M	F.	T.	M	F	T.	
From 10 to 20	22	15	37	5	4	9	46
From 20 to 30	108	47	155	30	8	38	193
From 30 to 40	186	48	234	40	14	54	288
From 40 to 50	159	45	204	44	9	53	257
From 50 to 60	88	20	108	28	4	32	140
From 60 to 70	41	4	45	10	0	10	55
From 70 to 80	9	0	9	5	0	5	14
Over 80	2	4	6	2	2	4	10
Unknown	113	21	134	8	1	9	143
	728	204	932	172	42	214	1146

Form of Insanity.

	From July 1, 1902 to June 30, 1903.			June 30, 1903 to July 1, 1904.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Mania	84	15	99	78	17	95	
Religious Mania	7	3	10	..	..	..	
Acute Mania	6	4	10	3	3	6	
Chronic Mania	9	6	15	2	1	3	
Dipsomania	18	5	23	..	..	..	
Melancholia	26	13	39	6	..	6	
Dementia	21	2	23	40	6	46	
Epilepsy	10	4	14	4	2	6	
Imbecility	4	2	6	..	3	3	
Paresis	3	2	5	4	..	4	
Not Insane	2	1	3	..	..	..	
Not Known	8	..	8	8	3	11	
Pyromania	..	1	1	1	..	1	
Senility	..	..	..	4	..	4	
Marcomania	..	..	..	3	..	3	
Alcoholism	..	..	..	14	1	15	
Masturbation	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Insomnia	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Kleptomania	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Narcomania	..	..	..	..	2	2	
Venery	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Puerpal Mania	..	..	..	..	2	2	
Nervous Mania	..	..	..	..	1	1	
	198	58	256	172	42	214	

Cause of Insanity, as Assigned in Commitments of Patients.

July 1, 1902
to
June 30, 1904

	M.	F.	T
Alcoholism	39	5	44
Child Birth		2	2
Domestic Trouble	1		1
Dementia	4	1	5
Epilepsy	6	1	7
Fear	1		1
General Debility	1	...	1
Heredity	2	1	3
Imbecility		2	2
Injury	13		13
Insomnia	1	...	1
Menstrual Trouble		4	4
Masturbation	6	...	6
Mental Weakness		1	1
Morphine	5	2	7
Melancholia	1	...	1
Ill Health	1	...	1
Losses	2	...	2
Overstudy	1	...	1
Overwork	2	...	2
Paralysis	3	...	3
Privation	1	2	3
Paresis	2	...	2
Senility	4	1	5
Shock	1	1	2
Solitude	3	...	3
Spinal Disease		2	2
Syphilis	7	1	8
Tuberculosis	2	...	2
Trouble		1	1
Unknown	61	14	75
Worry	2	...	2
Venery		1	1
	172	42	214

Causes of Death.

From July 1, 1902
to
June 30, 1904.

Acute Mania	2
Acute Mania and Heart Failure	1
Brights Disease	1
Congestion of Brain	1
Cerebral Hemorrhage	2
Cerebral Paralysis	1
Convulsions	1
Congestion of Bowels	1
Chronic Mania	1

Dysentery	1
Epilepsy	1
Epilepsy and Congestion of Brain	1
Exhaustion and Mania	1
Exhaustion	3
Heart Failure	5
Inanition	6
Inanition and Diarrhoea	1
Old Age	4
Paresis	5
Paralysis	4
Paresis and Heart Failure	1
Physical Exhaustion	1
Senile Dementia	1
Starvation	1
Specific Disease	4
Stomach Trouble	1
Syphilis	2
Tuberculosis	11
Womb Disease	1

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Nativity of American-Born Patients.

	Since opening to June 30, 1902			From July 1, 1902 to June 30, 1904			Grand Total.
	M	F	T	M	F.	T.	
Alabama	1	2	3				3
Arizona	13	12	25	5		5	30
Arkansas	5		5				5
California	17	8	25	2	2	4	29
Colorado	1		1				1
Connecticut	1		1				1
Delaware	1		1				1
Florida	1	1	2				2
Georgia	6	1	7				7
Illinois	19	5	24	2		2	26
Indiana	3	4	7	1		1	8
Iowa	3	2	5	2	1	3	8
Kansas	1	2	3	2		2	5
Kentucky	3	2	5	1		1	6
Louisiana	2	1	3				3
Maine	6		6				6
Maryland	2		2				2
Massachusetts	8		8				8
Michigan	4	1	5	1		1	6
Minnesota	2	1	3				3
Mississippi	2		2				2
Missouri	27	4	31				31
Nebraska		1	1	1		1	2
Nevada	2	1	3	1		1	4
New Hampshire	1		1				1

New Jersey	1	.	1	...	...	...	1
New Mexico	7	2	9	6	..	6	15
New York	20	5	25	10	...	10	35
North Carolina	3	1	4	1	..	1	5
Ohio	14	2	16	3	...	3	19
Pennsylvania	13	..	13	1	..	1	14
South Carolina	3	..	3	..	...	..	3
Tennessee	3	4	7	...	.	...	7
Texas	10	3	13	1	1	2	15
Utah	7	2	9	1	...	1	10
Vermont	2	.	2	..	..	...	2
Virginia	5	2	7	2	1	3	10
Washington	1		1	.	..	.	1
Wisconsin	5	1	6	1	..	1	7
States not named	107	32	139	52	12	64	203
	332	102	434	96	17	113	547

Nativity of Foreign Born Patients.

	Since opening to July 1, 1902.			July 1, 1902 to June 30, 1904			Grand Total.
	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	
Australia	2		2	..	1	1	3
Austria	7	1	8	3	...	3	11
Belgium	...	.	...	1	.	1	1
Canada	15	1	16	4	1	5	21
China	19	.	19	3		3	22
Denmark	1	..	1	..	.	.	1
England	17	6	23	5	2	7	30
France	12	..	12	1	.	1	13
Germany	35	5	40	9	.	9	49
Greece	1	...	1	...	.	...	1
Ireland	36	8	44	10	5	15	59
Italy	12	.	12	1		1	13
Mexico	106	44	150	29	15	44	194
Norway	2	1	3	1		1	4
Poland	1	.	1	2	.	2	3
Portugal	3	.	3	..	...	..	3
Russia	4	.	4		..	..	4
Scotland	7		7		..	..	7
Spain	1	.	1		.	..	1
Sweden	7	4	11	1		1	12
Switzerland	9	1	10	2	...	2	12
Unknown	99	31	130	5	...	5	135
	396	102	498	77	24	101	599

Recapitulation of Nativity.

	M.	F.	T	M	F.	T.	
American born	332	102	434	96	17	113	547
Foreign born	396	102	498	77	24	101	599
	<u>728</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>932</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>1146</u>

Occupation of Patients.

	Male	Female	Total
Accountant ..	3	.	3
Architect ..	2	.	2
Baker ..	6	.	6
Barber ..	4	.	4
Barkeeper ..	2	...	2
Beggar ..	.	2	2
Blacksmith ..	7	..	7
Boiler Maker ..	1	.	1
Book Keeper ..	3	.	3
Boot Black.....	4	.	4
Brakeman	3	.	3
Brick Mason	2	..	2
Bridge Bullder..	2	.	2
Broker	2	.	2
Butcher	7	.	7
Canvasser	1	.	1
Car Builder.....	1	.	1
Carpenter	27	...	27
Civil Engineer.....	1	..	1
Clerk	4	.	4
Cook ..	20	...	20
Cooper ..	1	.	1
Cowboy	3	.	3
Custom House Employee...	1	.	1
Doctor ..	1	.	1
Domestic	.	11	11
Dress Maker ..	.	2	2
Engineer ..	6	..	6
Farmer ..	50	..	50
Fireman ..	3	...	3
Freighter ..	1	1	2
Guide ..	1	.	1
Gambler ..	9	.	9
Gardiner ..	10	.	10
Herdsman ..	2	.	2
Housekeeper ..	..	21	21
Housemaid ..	..	2	2
Housewife ..	..	77	77
Janitor ..	1	..	1
Jeweler ..	1	...	1
Laborer ..	203	4	207
Laundryman ..	3	1	4
Lawyer ..	8	...	8
Lineman ..	1	.	1
Locksmith ..	2	.	2
Machinist ..	8	.	8

Merchant	5	5
Miner	122	122
Mine Expert	1	1
Moulder	3	3
Musician	5	5
Music Teacher	1	1
News Boy	1	1
Nurse	1	1
Nurseryman	1	1
Packer	1	1
Paper Hanger	1	1
Painter	4	4
Pharmacist	1	1
Physician	2	2
Plasterer	1	1
Postal Clerk	1	1
Postmaster	1	1
Printer	4	4
Prisoner	5	5
Prospector	6	6
Prostitute	17	17
Rancher	28	29
Railroad Employee	4	4
Sailor	1	1
Saloonist	5	5
School Teacher	1	4
Sea Captain	1	1
Seamstress	1	1
Sheep Herder	6	6
Sheepman	2	2
Sheriff	1	1
Shoemaker	4	4
Silversmith	4	4
Smelterman	1	1
Soldier	2	2
Spinner	1	1
Stage Driver	2	2
Stenographer	2	2
Stockman	5	5
Stone Mason	3	3
Student	2	3
Switchman	1	1
Tailor	2	3
Teamster	9	9
Tramp	6	6
Various	5	5
Waiters	4	4
Washerwoman	2	2
Watchman	1	1
Wheelwright	1	1
Wrestler	2	2
Unknown	100	136
Upholsterer	1	1
No Occupation	111	172
Total	900	1146

STEWARD'S REPORT, TERRITORIAL ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, NOV , 1904.

Dr. W. H. Ward, Medical Superintendent—

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit to the honorable Board of Control, through you, my report for the biennial period, covering the time from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1904, inclusive. This report embraces the farm and grounds, garden and lawns, dairy, stock, engineer and plumbing department, laundry, general repairs and the improvements

Also an itemized statement of the receipts and disbursements of the institution during the period named.

FARM AND GROUNDS.

During the first fiscal year of this period, the farm products suffered from the extreme drought that prevailed throughout the Territory, while the land was tilled with unusual care, and the water supply husbanded judiciously, yet results were not such as hoped for. The nature of the soil of the farm is such—being stiff adobe—that continual work is necessary to keep it in anything like good condition.

The farmer and the men under his control have been kept busy looking after the various features of the plantation. Much cleaning up has been done, embracing lawns, yards, and out-houses. Land has been leveled in the cultivated fields and around the newly erected buildings

Cedar posts have been used wherever new fences have been built. All outhouses have been whitewashed; new irrigation ditches dug and new boxes placed in position

During the first fiscal year about 200 tons of alfalfa and grain hay were harvested, sufficient pasturage has been produced to keep the dairy herd, although some pasturage has been purchased for the dry and young cattle.

The larger portion of the farm is sown to alfalfa. Land sown to alfalfa is alternated with barley and oats. All the manure obtainable from the ranch stables and cow corrals has been hauled upon the garden and lawn borders, likewise about 200 wagon loads from town and one hundred loads of loam and dirt from the desert.

The following is a list of horses and colts belonging to the Asylum:

LIST OF HORSES ON HAND.

6	Work Horses		Good
2	Work Horses		Old and worn out
1	Saddle Horse		Good
1	Work Mule		Good
5	Mule Colts		Good

INVENTORY OF TRAPPINGS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS

2	Sets of good work Harness		.4	Single
2	Sets and half of Old Harness		.5	Single
1	Set Spring Wagon Harness			Fair
1	Set Carriage Harness			New
1	Set Cart Harness			Good
1	Single Harness			Fair
2	Saddles			Poor
3	Riding Bridles			Good
9	Halters			Good
3	Horse Blankets			Poor
1	Mowing Machine			Good
1	Disc Plough			Good
1	Disc Harrow			Poor
2	Harrow			Poor
1	Big 3-Horse Plough			Good
1	Oliver Chilled Plough			Good
1	Single Plough			Fair
1	Seed Sower			Poor
3	Wagons			Fair
1	Cart			Good
	Hay Derrick and Fork			Poor
	Leveller			Good
2	Cultivators			Poor
1	Hay Rake			Good
1	Spring Wagon			Poor
1	Buggy, Single			Poor
1	Extension Top Surrey			Good

A resume of the farm work during the past two years may be enumerated as follows: Grounds cleaned, fences built; oats, alfalfa and barley sown; cemetery cleaned; ditches dug, filling round foundations of new buildings, and general hauling of supplies.

GARDEN AND LAWNS

One of the greatest sources we have for reducing provision bills comes from the garden, it having paid in the past two years the sum of \$2,662.77

We have had to overcome to a great extent an almost insurmountable obstacle in our garden plot, by having to cope with one of the worst soils for the purpose that can be found in the valley. The soil is a heavy adobe and very poor. By persistency and continual fertilizing it is at present in fair condition. Not only has all the manure produced at the Asylum corrals, but a great deal has been hauled from the feed stables in the city. Much rich loam has been hauled from the desert and elsewhere, and used not only in the vegetable beds but has been extensively used around the shrubbery and flowers.

We likewise have pits in which is thrown all refuse and vegetable matter that will when well rotted make fine fertilizer; this manner of making fertilizers, however, is not the best, as many of the best properties are lost through chemical change, yet it is the best means we have at present, and upon the whole pays—especially in a dry climate.

Nearly all garden vegetables do well here with sufficiently rich soil. The stiff nature of our ground precludes the successful cultivation of berries. The lawns have been neatly tended and present a nice appearance. Olives have been planted upon each side of the drive-way between the ash trees, leading to the public road south of the main building. These are intended to take the place of the ash trees some time in the future as ornamental trees. Whenever there is a shortage of water, the lawns and gardens are favored.

DAIRY

At the close of this period, we have on hand:

Milk Cows	30
Dry Cows	14
Calves	14
Bulls	2
Hogs	28
Pigs	71
Chickens	75
Turkeys	21
Ducks	21
Geese	20
Pea Fowls	1

The Dairy products in connection with the poultry yard and pig sty has produced the following results:

Milk	\$5610 23
Poultry	372.42
Beef, Veal and Pork	1002.53
Total	\$6985.18
Stock Sold	\$1089 18
Total Dairy receipts	\$8074 36

ENGINEER AND PLUMBING DEPARTMENT

During the last two years this department has been unusually active, owing to extensive repairs, new work and improvements. This work has been done without additional help, notwithstanding that one of the force is on duty from 4:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M., and the other from 6 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

In addition to the many small repair jobs occurring daily we have had to make extensive repairs on the return line from our heat system. In the building this line is beneath the cement floor and has been in service since the installation of the heating system. We now have it in very good repair, but on account of corrosion this line will last but another winter at most. Formerly a pump was used to carry away the returns, but by repairing and changing an old trap we have dispensed with the pump, secured better service and recovered about hundred feet of two-inch galvanized pipe. The Cylinder valve and valves of our engine have been re-bored and a new valve, piston and connecting rod for same. This has made quite a saving in fuel as well as to the efficiency of the engine.

By correcting short circuit in generator armature we have greatly improved the lighting capacity. Where formerly 105 volts was the maximum pressure we could give at full load, we are now giving 115 volts with an increase in load. The old boiler has been fitted with a set of new tubes and new stack.

We have improved our hot water system by putting in a small circulating pump which keeps the main line constantly full of hot water, making waste unnecessary.

Several circuits of our lighting system were grounded and short circuited. These have all been repaired. On account of defective construction the frame of our laundry engine became crooked, this has been repaired.

The hot water boiler that has been in use for many years—one which in former days did service at Fort McDowell—has been replaced with a modern one, quickly heated by steam and taking up but very little space as compared with the old style, besides being about \$500 00 cheaper. It has also been necessary to run a new two-inch main from this new heater to connect with the old main.

The two furnaces built by patients have proven defective. One of these has been replaced with new and substantial work.

The old boiler which was supported by defective peers has been improved by having two loops riveted to the shell and suspended from two sets of 9-inch I beams, making it safe and secure.

On account of changing our fuel from wood to coal, a new set of grates became necessary. We have replaced them with a set of well known shaking grates which are giving good satisfaction.

The old transmission line from generator to main building has been replaced with a new one of double insulated No 1 Copper Wire. These wires are suspended from poles made from old boiler tubes. This new line has sufficient carry capacity to supply our buildings for some time to come; a distribution box has been made and placed in the basement.

Six new ceiling fans have been placed in the patients' dining hall to replace the old ones which were worn out beyond repair.

A coal bin of two car loads capacity has been constructed.

On account of the moving of the general kitchen all the steam cooking apparatus has had to be re-set and re-piped. Several new pieces have also been added.

A new stack was put on Bakery oven. Cement floor was put in toilet and Bath room of Ward 6.

A new 3-inch cold water main was laid from pump to tank and from tank to main. We now have about 300 feet of 2-inch pipe between this 3-inch main and the main building. This should be replaced by 3-inch pipe to insure sufficient water supply for fire purposes.

Some of the brick recovered from the old building have been used for a floor in boiler room.

A new duplex steam pump has been put in pit of new well which furnishes an abundant supply of water. A new tubular boiler 16 feet long was purchased and installed.

A large item in the expense of the department has been the replacing of old worn out valves, pipe, etc.

Notwithstanding that a new steam laundry has been installed which consumes fifty per cent. of our fuel and that we are giving bet-

ter light and steam service, the present force has succeeded in reducing the fuel account for the last year \$300 00 under what it was when the old hand laundry was in operation, making a saving of over \$1500 in fuel for the year.

A paid fireman is badly needed. The present force consists of but two men. Should a fire occur, one man is needed at the boiler, the other at the pump, leaving the handling of the fire apparatus in the hands of inexperienced employees, besides lessening the hours of the present force who are on duty nearly 16 hours each day.

The returns from our heat and exhaust lines now go to waste on account of the presence of oil. The insulation of a feed water heater and purifier would enable us to use this water, prolong the life of the boilers, and eliminate the greater amount of solids contained in the feed water

Nearly every year it becomes necessary to put up a new iron stack and we would suggest the erection of a substantial one of brick as a profitable investment

CARPENTER DEPARTMENT

The resident Carpenter has been kept busy with general repairs, and various new work. The windows throughout the building have been fitted with weights and cord, with the exception of a few in which weights and cord have been fitted to lower sash only

The carpenter having control of the painting, has painted the cornice and cresting, towers and windows of the third story; a part of the roofing has been painted also

Many new cots and mattresses have been made. Aside from the hair and moss used in mattresses, we have made one ton of palm fibre into mattresses which so far has given satisfaction.

LAUNDRY.

The Laundry outfit consists of two Washers, Shirt Machine, Large Mangle, Soap Tanks, Laundry Stove, extractor, blower, flat irons, Drying Room and Gas Tank. The machinery is of latest type and gives entire satisfaction.

**ITEMIZED EXPENSE ACCOUNT OF THE TERRITORIAL ASYLUM FOR
THE INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1903.**

Estimate No. 1.—Salaries.

Superintendent	\$ 2400 00
Steward	900 00
Matron	540 00
Book-keeper	450 00
Total	\$ 4290 00

Estimate No. 2.—Wages.

Day Attendant, Male.....	\$2094 42
Day Attendant, Female.....	888.00
Night Attendant, Male	480 00
Night Attendant, Female	450 00
Plumber	428 31
Dining Hall Attendant.....	480.00
Cooks	1320 00
Dairyman	480 00
Farmer	480.00
Gardener	480 00
Engineer	720.00
Carpenter	480 00
Laundryman	710 00
Stableman	410 00
Waiters	535 80
Irrigator	300.00
Seamstress	480 00
Total	\$11216 53
Grand Total	\$15506 53

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,
1903.**

	July	August.	Sept	Oct	Nov.	Dec	Total.
Est. No 1 . . \$ 320 00	\$ 320 00	\$ 320 00	\$ 320 00	\$ 370 00	\$ 370 00	\$ 370.00	\$2,070 00
" 2 .. 918.00	940.00	952 65	920 00	880 32	950.00		5,511 47
" 3 1368 92	1227.57	1236.36	1273.70	1225 61	1288 43		7,620 59
" 4 51 72	140 78	180.69	38.19	21.75	288.10		721 23
" 5 30 15	360.02	127.15	67.81	292 45	248 08		1,125 66
" 6 52 43	91 47	44 74	189.93	119 87	182 48		680 92
" 7 23 38	8.76	69 15	93 87	51 82	28 36		275 34
" 8 26.10	5.05	32 00	1 40	12 75	26 50		103 80
" 9 352 12	452 50	184.50	286 28	173 80	457 71		1,906 91
" 10 12 60	15 75	17 10	6.40	25 40	13 80		91 05
" 11 79 20	9 57	52 15	9 40	78.75	49 82		278 89
Total ..	\$3234 62	\$3571 47	\$3216 49	\$3256.98	\$3252.52	\$3853 78	\$20,385 86

		Jan	Feb	March	April	May.	June	Total
Est No	1	\$ 370.00	\$ 370 00	\$ 370 00	\$ 370 00	\$ 370 00	\$ 370 00	\$2,220 00
"	2	956 60	970 00	943 55	952 25	945 00	927 66	5,695.01
"	3	1389 02	1283 90	1282 28	1326.77	1461 28	1361 18	8,104 43
"	4	259 96	228 83	39 37	116.12	189 63	168 98	1,002 89
"	5	253 65	135 09	85 83	156.41	77.52	27 97	736.47
"	6	74 24	86 60	77 79	59 99	146 61	124 97	570 20
"	7	160 91	33 84	43 05	78 25	62 55	26.87	405.47
"	8	25 25	12.85	5 00	56 25	10 75	6.00	116.10
"	9	450 35	407 80	480 70	464 24	443 46	380 66	2,627.21
"	10	21 90	19.20	13 75	27 70	21 65	16 42	120 62
"	11	104 77	47 71	35 95	70 25	77.38	9 18	345 24

Total .. \$4066 65 \$3595 82 \$3377 27 \$3678 23 \$3805 83 \$3419.89 \$21,943.69

Total Expenditures \$42,329 55

Value of Products Consumed \$4,558 65

Cash Receipts 2,177 99— 6,736.64

Net Expenditures \$35,592 91

Average number of Resident Patients 219

Gross per capita cost including consumed products \$193 28

Net per capita cost 162 52

Gross Daily per capita cost, including consumed products 53

Net Daily per capita cost 44

ITEMIZED ACCOUNT STATEMENT FOR THE TERRITORIAL ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE FOR THE PERIOD OF ONE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Estimate No. 1.—Salaries.

Superintendent	.. .	\$ 2400.00
Steward	.. .	885.00
Matron	.. .	539 00
Book-keeper	.. .	243 00
Total	.. .	\$ 4067.00

Estimate No. 2.—Wages.

Day Attendant, Male	.....	\$ 1897 97
Day Attendant, Female	.....	915 00
Night Attendant, Male....	.....	480 00
Night Attendant, Female.....	.....	458 65
Plumber	.....	580 00
Dining Hall Attendant	.....	488 54
Cooks	.....	1303 17
Dairyman	.....	478 41
Farmer	.....	590 00
Gardener	.....	580 00
Engineer	.....	720 00

Carpenter	400 00
Laundryman & Laundress	915 00
Stableman	474 20
Waitress	240 00
Irrigator	274 85
Seamstress	366.03
Musician	175.00
Total	\$11336 92
Grand Total	\$15403 92

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,
1904.**

	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Total.
Est. No 1	\$ 380.00	\$ 380 00	\$ 380.00	\$ 368 00	\$ 319 00	\$ 320 00	\$2,147 00
" 2	899.69	905 00	939 33	947 25	928.12	919.35	5,538 74
" 3	1488 20	1392 06	1470 63	1386.53	1457 91	1432 01	8,627 34
" 4	56 12	182.51	129 07	54.65	113 75	80 28	616 38
" 5	57 69	880 36	118 23	58 07	111 37	66.05	1,291 77
" 6	19 85	197.14	117 23	110 92	79 67	137.90	662 71
" 7	18.60	90 11	83 79	26 50	60 14	71 18	157 82
" 8	20 90	14 00	28 70	6 85	27 10	10 65	108.20
" 9	172.12	451 72	630 92	278 18	103 43	496.27	2,132.64
" 10	193 35	21 10	9 35	28 35	27 10	32 22	137 47
" 11	79.89	76.13	50.36	107 92	54 90	21 68	390 88
Total	.\$3212 41	\$4590.13	\$3957 61	\$3373 22	\$3282 49	\$3587 59	\$22,003 45

	Jan	Feb.	March	April.	May	June	Total.
Est. No 1	..\$ 320 00	\$ 320.00	\$ 320 00	\$ 320 00	\$ 320.00	\$ 320.00	\$1,920 00
" 2	.. 935 65	964.30	959.40	976 35	933.83	1020.00	5,789 53
" 3	.. 1534.72	1324.59	1617 73	1505 92	1517.35	1513.10	9,013 41
" 4	.. 33 36	60 08	251.37	73.47	110 42	112 65	641 35
" 5	.. 53.98	95 22	61 82	129 07	26 70	145 50	513 29
" 6	.. 115 12	70.99	106 77	200.91	74.59	110.96	697 34
" 7	.. 203.13	36.77	69 18	50.40	65.41	210.27	635.16
" 8	.. 41.75	16.25	6 90	6.25	18 95	21 81	111.91
" 9	.. 502 25	449 85	385 37	404 61	317 08	234.05	2,292 20
" 10	.. 25 90	25 45	32.00	29.50	113 30	28 95	153 10
" 11	.. 96 36	162.56	225.76	70.50	61 36	67 48	684 02
Total	\$3862 20	\$3526 07	\$4036.30	\$3766.98	\$3456.95	\$3784 77	\$22,433 31

Total Expenditures	\$44,436 76
Value of Products Consumed	..\$5,904.30
Cash Receipts	.. 1,118 56— 7,022.86
Net Expenditures	..\$37,413 90
Average number of Resident Patients	.. 237 4
Gross per capita cost, including consumed products	..\$187.43
Net per capita cost	.. 157 80
Gross Daily per capita cost, including consumed products	.. 51
Net Daily per capita cost	.. 43

**RECAPITULATION FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD FROM JULY 1, 1902
TO JUNE 30, 1904. INCLUSIVE.**

Estimate No	1	\$ 8357.00
" "	2	22544 80
" "	3	33365 77
" "	4	2981.85
" "	5	3667.19
" "	6	2593 17
" "	7	1666 29
" "	8	440 01
" "	9	8958 96
" "	10	502 24
" "	11	1699 03
Total		\$86776 31
Earnings & Receipts.		\$13759.50
Net Expenses		\$73016.81
Average number resident patients, yearly		228 1
Gross Per Capita Cost, yearly.		\$ 190.35
Net Per Capita Cost, yearly...		160.16
Gross Daily Per Capita Cost ..		.52
Net Daily Per Capita Cost		44

IMPROVEMENTS.

Extensive improvements have been made in the past two years an idea of which may be gained from the sums paid out from the Improvement Fund embracing the following

Portable Forge	\$ 28 00
Enameled Iron Bed Steads	761 45
Plumbing, Fixtures, etc.	758.53
Electric Fixtures	666.60
Lumber for Construction.	299 53
Paints & Oils....	197 78
Miscellaneous Articles for Improvement ..	195 90
Brick, Clay & Lime....	250.25
Freight on Brick & Kitchen Utensils	184 49
Cooking Utensils	254 67
Enameled Ware	128 70
Laundry Machinery & Fixtures	2467 04
Bake Oven & Patent Right ...	600 00
Pit Round Well for Pump.....	600 00
Painting ..	87 75
Fire Extinguishers	96 00
Contract on Buildings..	4905.00
Freight on Laundry Machinery	924 87
Surveying Lands	37 00
Water Rights	800.00
Drilling Well and Casing same	544.50
Plants ..	22.50
Machine Parts ..	108 73
Cement, Gravel, etc	76 00

Pump House	270 00
Publishing Bids	6 00
Improved Disc Plow.	80 00
Chairs	6 00
Moss for Mattresses	21 37
Electric Fans & Fixtures.....	249 38
Plumbers outfit of Tools	125 31
Erecting Tower for Water Tank.....	1164 00
Extra Work on Tower.....	32.95
Shaking Grates for Boilers.....	101.13
Steel Hot Water Tank.....	90 00
Pipes, Valves, etc, for Hot Water	378 75
Contract on Water Tank	677 00
Extra Work on Tank	65 76
Bakery Smoke Stack	35.70
Difference in Typewriters	75.00
Kitchen Utensils	220.00
Boiler Fixtures	.\$47.75
Labor on Boilers	35.00
1 Set Buggy Harness	28 00
Total	\$18,104 44

Many new features have been added to the Institution during this biennial period. First, an addition has been built to the general Dining Hall to be used as a kitchen and bakery. A new patent Peterson's Oven has been built into one end of the bakery. It is built upon the principle of a cooking stove and will retain heat sufficiently for baking biscuits 20 hours after becoming hot without extra firing. It gives perfect satisfaction.

New Steam Cooking Utensils of the latest institution patterns have been placed in the kitchen of the general dining hall.

New white enamelled iron bedsteads have been purchased and distributed throughout the wards where needed.

A new laundry and engine house have been built and equipped with modern machinery.

A new well has been drilled and a substantial well house placed over the same.

As a further protection against the danger of fire, precaution has been taken by equipping the main and out buildings with the latest patented fire extinguishers.

Stay rods have been run through the general dining hall the width of the building, rendering the walls more substantial and rigid, precluding the danger of a collapse.

New shaking grates were placed in the boiler furnaces when fuel was changed from wood to coal.

A new tower has been erected for water tank and a new Iron Tank of 25,000 gallons placed in position. Other improvements of

equal importance, but too numerous to mention in this report have been made.

The last Territorial Legislature passed an act granting the issuing of bonds to the amount of \$100,000.00 for the purpose of general improvements. This fund to be drawn upon for the stated sum of \$20,000, per year until exhausted. This fund to be employed chiefly in the construction of additional building for the accommodation of Patients. Plans are now being drawn for two cottages to be erected near the east and west ends of the Main Building.

By comparing the daily cost per patient in this institution with that of others, when taking into consideration the distance we are from market centers and the high freight rates we are compelled to pay for articles shipped, we make a fair showing—as low a rate as any Institution of like nature

The low daily per capita cost, however, is not a record that should be looked upon with pride as it necessitates the most stringent economy to effect such results. Too strict economy in the main works a detriment to the inmates. Humanity demands that every means should be employed—no expense spared that might lead the patients to recovery. The best interests of the Territory demand that such aid should be meted out, as will subserve these ends. It is a heavy burden to care for the Insane. Yet in all the departments, I have striven to practice such economy as will invite no criticism or complaint and at the same time meet the sentimental demands of the Public.

Respectfully,

W. L. VUISON,
Steward.

TERRITORIAL ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, Nov. 1, 1904

Dr. W. H. Ward, Medical Superintendent.

Dear Sir: I beg to herewith submit my report for the past two years showing the amount of work done in the Sewing Department of the Institution. This report covers a period extending from July 1, 1902, to November 8th, 1903, the date of the death of Mrs. Ward, former matron. Since that time the work has been carried on the greater part of the time under my supervision.

Very respectfully,

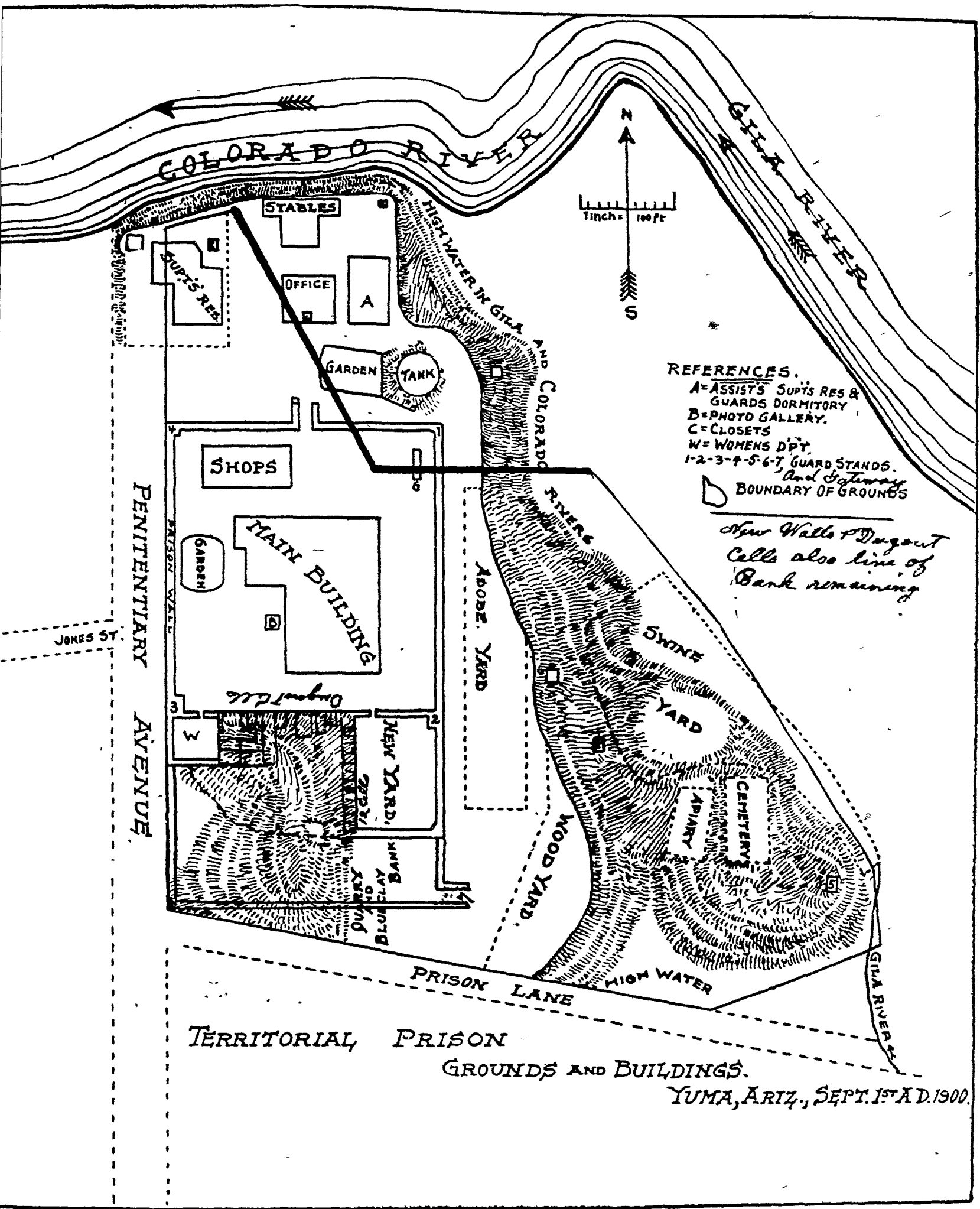
MINNIE E. WARD,
Matron.

**REPORT OF THE MATRON'S DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1903.**

Garments	Made	Mended
Aprons	89	44
Camisoles	6	14
Caps	2	
Chemise	16	16
Coats		19
Curtains	10	
Drawers	3166	509
Dresses	45	316
Hose, Pairs		474
Napkins	99	149
Night Gowns	12	85
Pants & Overalls	239	623
Pillow Slips	394	48
Sheets	181	56
Shirts	430	593
Shirt Waists	17	82
Shrouds	1	
Skirts	84	92
Table Cloths	37	20
Bed Ticks	70	2
Towels	215	16
Undershirts	148	172
Union Suits		31
Vests		153
Cooks Aprons	27	
Union Waists	9	
Tea Towels	28	
Blouses	133	17
Carpenter Apron	7	
Collars	3	
Cuffs	3	
Restraint Straps	6	
Capes		3
Hack Cushions	2	
Shawls		1
Awning	1	
Corset Covers	4	4
Belts	11	
Rubber Sheets	5	2
Rugs	5	
Shades		2
Corset for Ta	4	1
Handkerchiefs	14	
Jackets	8	1
Laundry Bags	10	
Pillow Ticks	60	
Bonnets	16	4
Spreads		20
Blankets		14
Ties	32	9
Suspenders	1	2

From July 1, 1903 to June 30, 1904.

Garments	Made	Mended
Aprons	264	99
Baker's Caps	17	
Bed Spreads		23
Bed Ticks	118	
Belts	10	
Blouses	24	48
Buggy Tops	2	
Canteen Covers	4	
Carpet Bags	54	Rolls
Cheese Bags	14	
Chemise	30	11
Clothes Bags	42	
Coats	1	54
Collars	5	2
Corset Covers	18	
Curtains	45	1
Cushions	12	
Drawers	279	718
Dresser Scarfs	12	
Dresses	168	380
Handkerchiefs	57	
Hose		447
Iron Holders	111	
Jackets	4	93
Napkins	193	95
Neckties	18	
Night Gowns	55	83
Nurses Caps	17	
Overalls	433	1014
Pillow Slips	252	
Rugs	4	
Sacks	5	
Shades	14	
Sheets	413	40
Shirts	317	846
Shirt Waists	93	
Shrouds	6	
Skirts	134	99
Table Cloths	7	12
Towels, Bath	4	7
Towels, Hand	454	
Towels, Roller	39	
Towels, Tea	40	
Toilet Covers	1	
Tray Cloths	7	
Undershirts	146	421
Underskirts	36	
Union Suits	2	12
Wrappers	12	
Waists		93
Vests		36
Miscellaneous Articles		19



COLORADO RIVER

GILA RIVER

1 inch = 100 ft

N
S

REFERENCES.

- A=ASSIST'S SUPT'S RES & GUARDS DORMITORY
- B=PHOTO GALLERY.
- C=CLOSETS
- W=WOMEN'S DPT.
- 1-2-3-4-5-6-7, GUARD STANDS. and gateway
- BOUNDARY OF GROUNDS

New Walls & Dagout Cells also line of Bank remaining

PENITENTIARY AVENUE

JONES ST.

SHOPS

MAIN BUILDING

GARDEN

TANK

STABLES

OFFICE

A

SUPT'S RES.

ABOVE YARD

SWINE

YARD

WOOD YARD

CEMETERY

APIARY

NEW YARD

BANK

BLUETAY

AND

QUARRY

PRISON LANE

HIGH WATER

TERRITORIAL PRISON

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

YUMA, ARIZ., SEPT. 1st A.D. 1900.

1

Biennial Report
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
TERRITORIAL PRISON
FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING
June 30, 1903, and June 30, 1904

YUMA, ARIZONA, July 1st, 1904

Honorable Alexander O. Brodie, Governor of Arizona.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my biennial report as superintendent of the Territorial Prison for the two years commencing July 1st, 1902, and ending June 30th, 1904.

STATISTICAL.

At the close of the fiscal year June 30th, 1902, there were 281 prisoners in confinement. June 30th, 1903, 284, and June 30th, 1904, 294. For the year ending June 30th, 1903, 112 additional convicts were received and 109 discharged. For the year ending June 30th, 1904, 117 were received and 107 discharged, an increase of 13 for the two years

SEX AND NATIONALITY

SEX AND NATIONALITY.

	Males.	Female.	Total
Caucasian, White	122	.	132
Caucasian, Mexican	144	1	145
Indians	13	...	13
Negroes	13	.	13
Mongolian	1	..	1

Total in confinement, June 30, 1904.... 293

1

*294

*Of the 294 prisoners, 9 are United States prisoners.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.

There are 34 serving life sentence, 22 serving terms between 20 and 30 years; 45 between 10 and 20 years; 66 serving terms between 5 and 10 years, and 127 serving terms between 6 months and 5 years.

CHARACTER OF CRIMES

Murder, 45, murder second degree, 14, assault to murder, 6; manslaughter, 21, assault deadly weapon, 8, aggravated assault, 5, assault, 23; rape, 5; assault to rape, 4, robbery, 14, assault to rob, 1; attempt to rob U. S. Mail, 3, burglary, 24; burglary first degree, 10; burglary, second degree, 15, grand larceny, 42; felony, 3; embezzlement, 5; perjury, 2; counterfeiting, 2, forgery, 12, receiving stolen goods, 1; breaking into U. S. Postoffice, 1; obstructing R. R. track, 1; escaping from jail, 1, riot, 10, child stealing, 1; incest, 1; arson, 1, abduction, 1; seduction, 1; adultery, 2; crime against nature, 1.

FINANCIAL.

Gross expenses for maintaining the prison for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, was \$55,469.53, and the net expense, \$49,512.51. The daily average in confinement was 280½.
The total receipts and earnings for the year were... \$ 5,957.02
The gross per capita cost for the year .. 197.75
The net per capita cost for the year . 176.51
The gross daily per capita cost for the year..... .54
The net daily per capita cost for the year .. .48
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, the gross expense was \$50,647.43; and the net expense, \$45,706.28. The daily average in confinement was 276½.

The total receipts and earnings for the year were...	4 941.15
The gross per capita cost for the year	183.17
The net per capita cost for the year....	165.41
The gross daily per capita cost for the year ..	50
The net daily per capita cost for the year	.45
The gross expenses for the two years covered by this report ..	106,116.96
Receipts and earnings for the two years...	10,898.17
Net expense for the two years	95,218.79
The average daily in confinement for the two years ...	278 1/2
The gross per capita cost for the two years. ...	380 92
The net per capita cost for the two years..	341 92
The daily gross per capita cost for the two years..	.52
The daily net per capita cost for the two years	465

DIETARY.

The provisions furnished the inmates of the prison consist of fresh beef, and occasionally fresh pork from the prison farm, potatoes, onions, beans, rice, hominy, oat meal, rolled oats, coffee, tea, molasses, syrup, sugar, dried peas, dried apples, dried peaches, dried apricots and dried prunes. This list is supplemented with squash, sweet potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables in season.

Fresh bread also forms a part of the regular daily ration. The bread is made from high grade flour, and is always wholesome and of the best quality.

PAROLES.

John Lee was serving a term of 12 years for robbery from Cochise county, expiration of sentence, May 22, 1906, paroled September 25th, 1902.

Rosa Duran was serving a term of 3 years for grand larceny from Yavapai county, expiration of sentence, March 14, 1904; paroled December 2, 1902.

Pearl Hart was serving a term of 5 years for robbery from Pinal county, expiration of sentence, June 16, 1903, paroled December 15, 1902.

Fred Irvine was serving a term of 2 years for burglary in the second degree, from Yavapai county; expiration of sentence, February 19, 1903; paroled December 31, 1902.

Wilhe Ewing was serving a term of 4 years for burglary, second degree, from Maricopa county; expiration of sentence, November 16, 1903, paroled December 31st, 1902.

Frank Armer was serving a term of 15 years for robbery from Pinal county; expiration of sentence, April 30, 1904; paroled March 10, 1903.

William Evans was serving a term of 10 years for robbery from Cochise county; expiration of sentence, April 30, 1904; paroled March 10, 1903.

Trinidad Mendibles was serving a term of 3 years for grand larceny from Graham county; expiration of sentence, August 5, 1903, paroled April 4, 1903.

John Maber was serving a term of 3 years for aggravated assault from Maricopa county; expiration of sentence, August 25, 1904, paroled June 15, 1903.

George Wohlschlegel was serving a term of 5 years for robbery from Cochise county; expiration of sentence, July 13, 1904; paroled August 3, 1903.

Fred Mussatta was serving a term of 2 years for aggravated assault from Gila county; expiration of sentence, February 13, 1904, paroled October 20, 1903.

Basilio Zuniga was serving a term of 10 years for robbery from Yuma county; expiration of sentence, April 6, 1908; paroled November 11, 1903.

Jesse A. Cleveland was serving a term of 5 years for robbery from Mohave county, expiration of sentence, May 23, 1906; paroled January 7, 1904.

Harry C. Graham was serving a term of 5 years from Mohave county for robbery, expiration of sentence, May 23, 1906, paroled January 8, 1904.

William West was serving a term of 3 years for grand larceny from Gila county; expiration of sentence, September 26, 1904; paroled February 19, 1904.

Harry C. Donleigh was serving a term of 40 years for murder from Navajo county, expiration of sentence, October 22, 1920; paroled March 17, 1904.

Miguel, (Indian) was serving a term of 5 years for assault with a deadly weapon from Pima county; expiration of sentence, November 12, 1904; paroled April 1, 1904.

Sidney Johnson was serving a term of 5 years for robbery from Cochise county; expiration of sentence, July 15, 1905; paroled April 20, 1904.

William Garvey was serving a term of 7 years for grand larceny from Cochise county; expiration of sentence, February 19, 1903; paroled July 10, 1902.

PARDONS.

Zachary Taylor was serving a term of 10 years for manslaughter from Cochise county; expiration of sentence, November 19, 1903; pardoned July 1, 1902.

Charles Watson was serving a term of two years for forgery from Pima county; expiration of sentence, March 1, 1903, pardoned February 10, 1903.

N. J. Ocksreider was serving a term of 3 years for forgery from Yavapai county; expiration of sentence, November 23, 1904, pardoned March 10, 1903.

Whataquam, (Indian) was serving a life sentence for murder from Yavapai county, pardoned March 17, 1903.

Peter R. Brady was serving a term of 5 years for embezzlement from Pinal county; expiration of sentence, June 28, 1903, pardoned April 4, 1903.

William J. Wright, a United States prisoner, was serving a life sentence for rape from Pinal county; pardoned by the president December 4, 1903.

El-chi-tay, (Indian) was serving a term of 1 year for grand larceny from Gila county; expiration of sentence, April 3, 1904; pardoned January 20, 1904.

W. T. C. Buck was serving a life sentence for murder from Gila county; pardoned May 16, 1904.

PARDONS TO RESTORE CITIZENSHIP.

N. J. McKinley was serving a term of 1½ years for burglary from Coconino county; expiration of sentence, July 18, 1902; pardoned at expiration of sentence.

John T. Woods was serving a term of 1½ years for burglary from Cochise county; expiration of sentence, September 13, 1902; pardoned at expiration of sentence.

Clay Hunter was serving a term of 4 years for grand larceny from Apache county. expiration of sentence, October 6, 1902: pardoned at expiration of sentence.

Samuel Murray was serving a term of 2 years for grand larceny from Yavapai county; expiration of sentence, November 24, 1902; pardoned at expiration of sentence.

J. J. Cooper was serving a term of 3 years for burglary from Coconino county; expiration of sentence, January 27, 1903, pardoned at expiration of sentence.

W. L. Hutchinson was serving a term of 5 years for grand lar-

cey from Yavapai county, expiration of sentence, January 30, 1903, pardoned at expiration of sentence.

Harry Murphy was serving a term of 10 years for burglary, first degree from Pinal county; expiration of sentence, February 6, 1903; pardoned at expiration of sentence.

Howard Johnson was serving a term of $11\frac{1}{2}$ years for burglary from Gila county; expiration of sentence, March 10, 1903, pardoned at expiration of sentence.

J C Mackay was serving a term of $11\frac{1}{4}$ years for felony from Yavapai county; expiration of sentence, May 5, 1903, pardoned at expiration of sentence.

Grant Watson was serving a term of 1 year for grand larceny from Maricopa county; expiration of sentence, May 9, 1903; pardoned at expiration of sentence.

George Barrett was serving a term of 4 years for grand larceny from Yavapai county, expiration of sentence, June 22, 1903, pardoned at expiration of sentence.

Lee Johnson was serving a term of 4 years for grand larceny from Yavapai county; expiration of sentence, June 22, 1903; pardoned at expiration of sentence.

J. M. Wilson was serving a term of $11\frac{1}{4}$ years for felony from Yavapai county; expiration of sentence, July 5, 1903; pardoned at expiration of sentence.

H. P. Farber was serving a term of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years for burglary from Yavapai county, expiration of sentence, July 18, 1903, pardoned at expiration of sentence.

Harry Lamont was serving a term of 1 year for burglary from Coconino county, expiration of sentence, July 24, 1903, pardoned at expiration of sentence.

D. F. Larson was serving a term of $11\frac{1}{2}$ years for obtaining money on false checks, from Pima county; expiration of sentence, August 1, 1903; pardoned at expiration of sentence.

Eugene Daley was serving a term of 12-3 years for forgery from Maricopa county; expiration of sentence, September 27, 1903; pardoned at expiration of sentence.

Richard Cross was serving a term of 10 years for manslaughter from Yavapai county, expiration of sentence, December 23, 1903, pardoned at expiration of sentence.

Oliver Johnson was serving a term of 3 years for grand larceny from Yavapai county; expiration of sentence, March 26, 1904, pardoned at expiration of sentence.

Altha Davis was serving a term of 3 years from Yavapai county for grand larceny, expiration of sentence, March 26, 1904; pardoned at expiration of sentence.

PRISON PROPERTY.

Owing to the many improvements made on the prison grounds during the past two years, the valuation of prison property has been greatly enhanced, though it would be a difficult matter to give a correct estimate of the value of these improvements.

The report of my predecessor, Mr. Herbert Brown, estimated the valuation of prison property at about \$150,000 exclusive of improvements made during his incumbency as superintendent

From the number of improvements made during the period covered by this report, the valuation of the prison property may be approximately estimated at \$175,000 00.

The original grant of land to the Territory from the Town of Yuma as related in the previous reports on the subject, embraces 8 and 38-100 acres situated at the confluence of the Colorado and Gila rivers.

This grant does not include a strip of land bordering on the Colorado river, known as the quarry reserve, the office of the superintendent, the assistant superintendent's house, guard quarters, water tanks, and stand, and a small portion of the northeastern corner of the main yard, is located on this strip, and the necessity of the Territory having title to this land is apparent.

Efforts have been made in the past to acquire a lease from the city of Yuma on this strip, and I also have been negotiating with the Yuma city council to that end, though the council has refused to grant such lease to date

In the event that a lease or title is secured to this strip I would recommend that the buildings thereon be demolished and structures erected in keeping with the needs and growth of the prison. The present buildings are wholly unservicable and should be replaced by more modern offices and dwellings.

In order to show the line of demarcation between the land known as the quarry reserve, and to more clearly indicate the possessions of the Territory, a map of the prison grounds is appended herewith.

The Territory also has title to a grant of 2115 acres of land situated between the fork of the Colorado and Gila rivers, the latter forming the southern boundary and the Colorado the northern boundary of the grant.

This is known as "prison farm," but the term is misleading, for the land is valueless for productive purposes, being subject to overflow during the spring months, and dry when water is most needed for cultivation

This land could only be reclaimed for cultivation by the building of levees along the river banks, but the expense of the undertaking makes it prohibitive.

A small portion of this land was cultivated a few years ago with but indifferent success, the cost of raising the crops having been found equal to the value of the products. This land, however, is no longer available for cultivation as the source of water for irrigation, the Gila river, has changed its course.

A portion of the grant embracing about three acres has been fenced and is used as pasture ground for the prison stock.

The one redeeming feature in this grant from the standpoint of utility, is in the dense growth of young willow timber which covers it, and which will be valuable to the prison at some future time for fuel

PRISON IMPROVEMENTS.

Since the time of making the last biennial report much has been accomplished in the line of improvements and repairs to prison property.

These necessary improvements have been made possible by the appropriation made by the 21st legislature, for this purpose.

A resume of the work accomplished by the judicious expenditure of this appropriation follows:

The first and a most necessary improvement made upon my assuming office as superintendent was to install a drainage system for the yard.

During rainy weather the yard was covered with water and mud, engendering disease and interfering with routine yard work. After laying the drainage system of 6 inch vitrified pipe, the yard was brought down to the proper grade and then covered to a depth of six inches with crushed rock. This was covered with a layer of blue dirt, well tamped to make a smooth and solid surface. The top or final dressing was of decomposed granite procured from a point about a mile from the prison, and which being of a clayey nature made an excellent macadam.

For surface drainage catch basins with grated tops were placed at suitable locations in the yard.

The drainage is now excellent, the water quickly passing off into the catch basins, leaving the yard in good condition at all times.

The outside yard between the main gateway and office was also treated to a covering of blue dirt and decomposed granite.

Owing to the constant breaking of the main water pipe leading from the power plant of the Yuma Water & Light Company, it was found necessary to lay a new 4-inch wrought iron pipe for a distance of 400 feet to the prison.

The water supply system was further greatly improved by the construction of an auxillary tank, with a capacity of 14,000 gallons.

This new tank is constructed of heavy galvanized iron, and adjoins the main cistern. The new tank rests on a solid rock foundation 8 feet in height. It was enclosed with a framework and a room 20x30 feet square constructed on top, designed as guards' quarters.

Previous to the construction of this auxiliary tank the water was always in a muddy condition, and almost unfit for drinking or cooking purposes, as well as causing unnecessary wear on the engine and boilers of the lighting plant. The tanks are now used alternately, the water being much clearer, greatly improves the sanitary condition of the prison.

Owing to the activity in improvement work a team of mules had been hired for the purpose of doing the necessary hauling of building material. This team had been in use for several months at a rental of \$20 per month, and as a team would be necessary at all times, it was deemed more economical for the prison to own its own team, the mules were accordingly relieved and a team of mules purchased in Phoenix.

The most important work that has been in progress during the period covered by this report, has been the leveling of the hill south of the main yard, and the building of the wall enclosing the new yard created by the excavating of the hill mentioned.

From 50 to 100 prisoners have been employed daily on all working days on this work, and it is now almost completed, with the exception of that portion of the hill which forms the southern wall of the main yard. As this portion of the hill contains the dug-out cells, in both the main and sub-yard, which cells are in constant use, further excavating will have to be stopped until such time as provision is made for additional cells, for the accommodation of the overflow population.

The work of constructing the wall surrounding the new yard was begun in the latter part of 1902, and was completed shortly before the close of the biennial period.

The wall extends from the southwestern corner of the main yard at the junction of the woman's quarters, and extends southward 152 feet to the southern boundary of the prison grounds, thence eastward 275 feet, thence northward 70 feet to the junction of the sub-yard.

In dimensions the wall conforms to the wall surrounding the main yard, having a height from the top of the foundation of 17 feet, and a width of 8 feet at the base, the outside of the wall sloping inward to a width of 6 feet at the top of the wall. The inner side of the wall is perpendicular.

Approximately 86,800 adobes, manufactured on the prison grounds, were used in the construction of the wall, the outer covering being of adobe, with crushed rock and mortar filled in the inner

space. This method of construction is considered superior to a solid adobe wall, besides making a great saving in the number of adobes used, there being an ample supply of crushed rock for filler. At intervals of six feet cross sections of adobe were laid in the wall.

Owing to a depression in the hill on the west line of the new yard, the foundation of the wall was constructed to a height of 22 feet above ground, the inner side of the wall being filled to bring the yard up to the established grade at that point. The wall at this point has an average height of 39 feet from the ground on the outer side of the wall.

The foundation of the new wall throughout was constructed of solid rock, obtained from the prison quarry, it being estimated that 51,000 cubic feet of rock and 60,000 pounds of lime were used in the construction of the foundation.

A double gateway having an inside measurement of 14x32 feet was constructed on the southeastern corner of the new yard. The walls of the gateway were constructed of adobe, protected with iron grating laid in the walls to a height of 8 feet above the ground, thus preventing prisoners from boring through the walls.

The outer entrance of the gateway has an iron grating and the inner a solid sheet iron gate, the same as provided for the main gateway of the prison.

On the top of the gateway extending the length of the driveway a guard stand having dimensions of 16x32 feet was constructed.

This guard stand was designed to have command over both the inner and outer gate, and is also used as a reloading room for ammunition, and for other necessary armory work, the room being provided with lockers and work benches. The floor is of cement.

A guard stand of suitable size was also constructed on the southwestern corner of the new yard.

The motor which was used to operate the blower, which forces ventilation into the cell house, was found to be inadequate for the work required, and a new motor of 7½ horse power was purchased, the old motor being traded as part payment for the new and larger one.

Among the minor improvements, but none the less important, was the purchase of a 60-gallon coffee boiler, which was installed in the kitchen. The boiler is operated by steam from the engine room, and by the saving of fuel, paid for itself in a short time.

A new buggy was purchased for the use of the prison, the old buggy having become unserviceable. It was sold for \$25.00.

Guard stands Nos 1 and 4, which had become unserviceable were replaced by new and larger stands, not only adding to the comfort of the guards, but giving a better command of both the inner and outer yards.

Owing to the rapid increase of the prison population during the last few months of the biennial period, I found it absolutely necessary to make additional cell room for prisoners. A new five cell steel cage of tool proof material was accordingly ordered from the Champion Iron Company, of Kenton, Ohio.

For the installation of the new cage a suitable building constructed of adobe, with galvanized iron roofing, was erected on the west side of the main cell house.

This building is 48x26 feet in size, and is so constructed as to give all the ventilation and light necessary.

Though these additional cells will somewhat relieve the cramped condition of the prison, it is by no means adequate for the present population, not alone the possibility of a greatly increased population in the immediate future.

Owing to the lack of cell room many of the most trusty prisoners are compelled to sleep on cots in the yard. Every cell is crowded, the double cells, which are divided by iron gratings, contain 12 men each, and the single cells have 6 occupants each.

For the proper observance of discipline, and to prevent the practice of pernicious habits as the result of the overcrowding of cells, each cell should not have more than two occupants.

From a sanitary point of view, the overcrowding of prisoners in cells engenders the spread of disease which would be difficult to cope with in the present condition of affairs.

In order to meet the present demands I recommend the purchase of a sixty cell, double deck steel cage. I have corresponded with several manufacturers on the subject, and find that the cost of a sixty cell Bessemer steel cage will be approximately \$25,000.00, and the same thing of tool proof material, approximately \$34,000.00.

For the installation of this cage I also recommend the construction of a building 176x35 feet, adjoining the present main cell house on the east side, on the ground now occupied by the electric light plant, laundry, shoe and tailor shop, bath room and library, the building to be constructed to contain the cage and library room.

In respect to the recommendation for additional cell room, I will add that the portion of the hill forming the south wall of the main yard, the west wall of the sub-yard, and the east wall of the women's yard contains the dug-out cells, which will soon have to be removed incident to the final excavation of the hill. These cells are in constant use, being used mainly as punishment cells, and for the isolation of prisoners afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases. When these cells are removed other means will have to be found for the isolation of those undergoing punishment, for prisoners having infectious diseases and for the accommodation of women prisoners.

Upon the completion of the new yard, I would recommend the

purchase of a duplicate electric light plant, the same to be installed with all other machinery and workshops in the new yard. The removal of these buildings will prevent possible damage to the machinery incident to an attempt at an outbreak on the part of the prisoners, and will create the necessary space for the construction of the new cell house.

In respect to the purchase of a duplicate engine and boiler for the electric plant, I will add that the present plant is not very serviceable, being subject to breaking down, causing great annoyance, and the purchase of duplicate parts at unnecessary expense from the manufacturers of the engine. The installation of an auxiliary plant would provide against all possible contingencies.

The approximate cost of the duplicate electric light plant, the building for the new cage and the 60 cell cage complete, will be from \$45,000 to \$50,000

SANITARY AND HEALTH OF PRISONERS

Though the sanitary condition of the prison has been greatly bettered during the past two years, it could be still further improved by relieving the congested condition of the prison, in providing additional cells.

The cell houses, however, are kept scrupulously clean, disinfectants being constantly used, and cleanliness on the part of the prisoners being rigidly enforced.

Constant attention is given the diet of the prisoners, the food being tested at each meal to ensure it being wholesome and well cooked.

The sick in hospital are placed on special diet and have the best of attention.

Constant vigilance is required at all times to prevent the introduction of disease into the prison, by prisoners who are brought here after being held several months in county jails awaiting trial.

An instance of this danger was made apparent nearly two years ago by a female prisoner, brought here from Graham county. Upon her arrival symptoms of small pox were discovered. She was immediately isolated and her clothing burned. Upon her recovery from the disease, her quarters were fumigated, and her clothing and bedding burned, which prevented the spread of the disease.

The general health of the prisoners is very good, though there are a few cases of consumption. These cases are isolated from the other inmates by being kept in the sub-yard. It is noticeable that the majority of deaths that occur in the prison are due to consumption, which in most cases was contracted prior to arrival here.

There were 11 deaths in the prison during the past two years. Two of these deaths was the result of gunshot wounds inflicted while attempting to escape. Another was a case of suicide and one a case of murder.

For further information concerning the sanitary condition of the prison and health of the inmates, attention is called to the report of the prison physician, Dr. J. A. Ketcherside, appended hereto

DEATHS.

July 23, 1902, Es-Kit-Soce (Indian), died of phthisis. He was serving a term of 2 years for embezzlement, from Yavapai county.

March 6, 1903, Francisco Ocana, died of gunshot wounds inflicted while attempting to escape. He was serving a life sentence for murder, from Graham county.

March 8, 1903, Cisto Ramirez, died of gunshot wounds inflicted while attempting to escape. He was serving a term of 2½ years for burglary, from Santa Cruz county.

March 17, 1903, Whataquam (Indian), died of phthisis. He was serving a life sentence for murder, from Yavapai county.

April 30, 1903, Manuel Soto, died of phthisis. He was serving a term of 5 years for rape, from Graham county.

May 6, 1903, John Ryan, committed suicide by hanging. He was serving a term of 5 years for a crime against nature, from Coconino county.

May 16, 1903, Esh-Kay-He (Indian), died of phthisis. He was serving a term of 7 years for assault to commit murder, from Coconino county.

August 16, 1903, Simon Aldrete, died of wounds inflicted by a fellow convict. He was serving a life sentence for murder, from Yavapai county.

February 1, 1904, Tomas Arrambula, died of general debility. He was serving a term of 8 years for rape, from Pima county.

March 10, 1904, Francisco Gonzales, died of traumatic orchitis. He was serving a term of 1 year for rioting, from Graham county.

April 30, 1904, Jose R. Soto, died of phthisis. He was serving a term of 7 years for manslaughter, from Yavapai county.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

In accordance with the regulations governing the prison, a stipulated amount of work required of every able-bodied inmate of the prison.

Owing to the activity in improvement work during the past two years, it has not been difficult to keep the entire prison population

at some employment, but with the completion of the new yard, which is not far distant, other means will have to be found for the employment of the surplus population,—those not having regularly assigned tasks.

A force of 100 or more has been daily employed on the rock bank and in building the new wall, but the latter work now being finished, the men are employed at other tasks, with the exception of those still engaged in excavating for the new yard.

During the warm weather the force employed on the rock bank is divided into two squads working alternate days. During the summer months a force of men is also engaged in making adobes, for the use of the prison and for sale to outside parties.

To operate the plant, workshops, kitchen, bake shop, hospital and the various departments of the prison requires a daily force of 140 prisoners, the remaining number being assigned to the rock bank or various other tasks.

During their leisure hours many of the prisoners devote themselves to the manufacture of articles for sale to visitors, or which are sent to friends on the outside to dispose of. These articles consist mainly of hair and leather bridles, hair belts, hat bands, canes, onyx jewelry, fancy hardwood boxes, etc. With money thus derived the prisoners are able to keep themselves supplied with necessities, such as stamps, stationery, etc., and are permitted to order goods not contraband, one day in every two weeks.

The Territory exacts one-third of the proceeds of all articles sold, the remainder being placed to the credit of the prisoners in the office.

DISCIPLINE

The discipline of the prison with one or two exceptions has been excellent. All infractions of rules or regulations are promptly dealt with.

The only mode of punishment adopted is solitary confinement in the dark cell on a diet of bread and water, the period of confinement being regulated according to the gravity of the offense.

Although this mode of punishment does not seem severe, it has been demonstrated that a few days confinement generally subdues the most refractory prisoner. There are only a few prisoners who will risk a second period of confinement in the dark cell.

A certain number of infractions of rules subjects the prisoner to loss of "good time," which on a sentence of five years or more, is considerable. The loss of "good time" is regulated by the Board of Control upon recommendation of the superintendent.

During the two years covered by this report there have been three attempts to escape from prison.

The first attempt was made during the noon hour on January 9, 1903, and was made on the guards while they were leaving the trustees out to attend to their various duties. The guards promptly frustrated the attempt, resulting in one of the rioters being wounded by a guard on the wall, and the stabbing of another guard, though not seriously.

The second attempt was made while the men were being marched to their work after dinner on the 6th of March, 1903. Two of the prisoners broke from the ranks and ran. Failing to obey repeated commands from the guards to halt, they were fired on and both wounded. The wounding of these ringleaders promptly put a stop to a general plan to escape. Both of these prisoners subsequently died of their wounds.

On the morning of April 28, 1904, a party of convicts assaulted the assistant superintendent and myself inside the yard, with a view to using our bodies for shields while the men escaped through the gate and took possession of the armory.

What would have been a very serious break was frustrated by the promptness of Guard Stevens in obeying orders to shoot regardless of the presence of the officials. Three of the rioters were wounded, the assistant superintendent also receiving a buck shot in the leg and a knife thrust from one of the prisoners. Most active assistance was rendered the officials by Convict W. T. Buck, the prison cook, who attacked the rioters with a knife. Though wounded himself, he fought the rioters until the break was quelled. He was subsequently pardoned for his meritorious action, after his wounds had healed.

Fifteen of the men more or less actively engaged in the latter break were placed in solitary confinement pending the action of the court.

On the morning of August 16, 1903; Simon Aldrete, a life convict, was stabbed to death by Francisco Garcia, also serving a life sentence, as the outcome of a controversy begun the previous evening.

The murderer was tried by the district court of Yuma county, and sentenced to the death penalty. He is now held in solitary confinement pending action on appeal to the supreme court.

PRISON LIBRARY.

During the past two years there has been considerable increase in the number of bound volumes in the prison library. The majority of the volumes were purchased from the library fund, which is maintained by the admission fees charged to visitors, though many volumes were contributed by outsiders. Owing to frequent usage a great many of the books are in a bad condition. There are about 1200

volumes on the library shelves, covering a varied list of subjects, principally religious and historical.

Prisoners are allowed to draw books from the library at all time an enrollment of 70 pupils, very few of these at the time of each volume being kept by the librarian.

Magazines and many of the leading periodicals are kept on the library tables, though newspapers are strictly prohibited.

PRISON SCHOOL.

The prison school has now been in operation for four years, and has been productive of much good to the inmates taking advantage of the opportunity to acquire an elementary education.

The school which is presided over by a convict has at the present time an enrollment of 70 pupils, very few of these at the time of enrollment, being able to read or write. They are now fairly proficient in these branches. Prisoners are not compelled to attend school, it being a matter of their own choice.

The curriculum consists of the elementary branches—reading, penmanship, geography, arithmetic, orthography and history. Music and the Spanish language are also taught.

OFFICERS AND GUARDS.

To the efficiency of the officers and guards I am indebted in being able to successfully conduct the affairs of the prison. They have at all times been ready to assist me in maintaining discipline, and ever ready to obey orders.

In order to promote the efficiency of the guard force it has been my aim to employ men proficient in the use of firearms, of good reputation, sober, and of known courage. To this end I have been successful, having a force of guards whose records on the target range are above the average, and who can be relied upon in an emergency.

The following is a list of the officers and guards employed about the prison, and the counties from which they were appointed.

Wm. M. Griffith, superintendent, Pima county; U. G. Wilder, assistant superintendent, Yuma county; Walter T. Gregory, secretary, Maricopa county; Dr. J. A. Ketcherside, physician, Yuma county; Geo. M. Williams, yardmaster, Pima county; J. M. Clark, guard, Coconino county; I. N. Bell, guard, Maricopa county; R. H. Marine, guard, Coconino county; J. W. Swilling, guard, Maricopa county; H. J. Sellers, guard, Coconino county; H. J. Neithart, guard,

Yuma county; J. H. Benner, guard, Graham county; J. T. McKinney, guard, Gila county; P. Avenente, guard, Pinal county; J. C. Stevens, guard, Santa Cruz county; T. J. Van Deren, guard, Yavapai county; Joseph Murray, guard, Apache county, W. P. Randolph, guard, Cochise county, Chas. Ingalls, guard, Yuma county, R. H. Stanton, guard, Maricopa county; J. L. Ward, guard, Yuma county; S. W. Kenton, guard, Gila county.

For further financial and statistical information attention is called to the report of the prison secretary, Mr. Walter T. Gregory, appended hereto.

In concluding this report, I wish to extend to the Governor and the Honorable Board of Control my thanks for their assistance and counsel given me at all times, which greatly aided me in successfully discharging the duties of the office which I have the honor to fill.

Very respectfully,

WM. M. GRIFFITH,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL OFFICE OF THE ARIZONA TERRITORIAL PRISON.

YUMA, ARIZONA, July 1st, 1904.

Hon. Wm. M. Griffith, Superintendent—

*Sir: I have the honor to submit a full statement of the statistical and financial operations of the Territorial Prison, according to reports and accounts kept at this office, for the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1903, and June 30th, 1904.

Very respectfully,

WALTER T. GREGORY, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISCHARGES AND NUMBER OF PRISONERS ON HAND JUNE 30, 1904.

Receipts—1903 and 1904.

Received by commitment from June 30, 1902, to June 30, 1903	..	....	112
Received by commitment from June 30, 1903, to June 30, 1904	...	..	115
Returned to prison for breaking parole, Sept. 23, 1903	....	..	1
Escaped convict returned to prison, February 23, 1904	...	..	1
Total	.....	..	227
Received from date of establishment of prison to June 30, 1902	...	..	1892
Grand total	.....	..	2119

Discharges—1903 and 1904.

Discharged by expiration of sentence	172
Discharged by pardon	8
Discharged by parole	19
Discharged by order of court	4
Discharged by death	11
Discharged by commutation of sentence	1
Transferred to Insane Asylum	1
Total	216
Discharged since establishment of prison to June 30, 1902 . .	1609
Total	1825
Balance on hand July 1, 1904	294
Grand total	2119

NUMBER OF PRISONERS, BY COUNTIES, RECEIVED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1903 AND 1904, AND TOTAL TO DATE.

Counties	To June 30, 1902.	During 1903	During 1904	Total to date
Pima	374	10	9	393
Yavapai	321	20	15	356
Maricopa	340	16	17	373
Yuma	59	1	6	66
Pinal	149	4	3	156
Mohave	39	4	3	60
Gila	86	5	6	97
Cochise	186	10	9	205
Apache	46	1		57
Graham	168	24	27	219
Coconino	71	9	12	92
Navajo	28		6	34
Santa Cruz	9	8	1	18
San Quentin, California	5		1	6
Leavenworth, Kansas	1			1
	1892	112	115	2119

**STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED AND DIS-
CHARGED EACH MONTH DURING THE FISCAL
YEARS 1903 AND 1904.**

	1903 Re- ceived	1903 Dis- charged.	1904 Re- ceived	1904 Dis- charged
July	8	11	1	6
August	.	5	..	19
September	5	11	4	8
October	20	13	38	7
November	15	5	7	5
December	15	5	7	6
January	3	6	3	9
February	.	10	1	13
March	.	10	1	9
April	28	9	30	9
May	5	12	5	11
June	13	12	20	5
Totals	112	109	117	107

**TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS OF PRISONERS PREVIOUS TO THEIR
CONFINEMENT.**

Occupation	To June 30, 1902.	During 1903	During 1904.	Total to date.
Artist	1	..	..	1
Actor	1	.	..	1
Adobe layer	4	1	.	1
Architect	1	..	..	5
Auctioneer	.	1	.	1
Baker	18	1	.	19
Barber	28	..	2	30
Bartender	9	.	1	10
Boilermaker	1	..	.	1
Blacksmith	29	2	2	33
Blanket maker	3	.	.	3
Basketmaker	1	..	..	1
Brickmaker	2	..	..	2
Brickmason	5	1	1	7
Brakeman	3	..	1	4
Bootblack	1	.	.	1
Bookkeeper	2	1	.	3
Butcher	12	1	.	13
Carriagemaker	3	.	.	3
Clerk	27	1	2	30
Cooper	1	.	..	1
Carpenter	47	2	3	52
Cigarmaker	6	.	1	7
Cook	53	1	2	56
Civil Engineer	2	.	..	2

Occupation.	To June 30, 1902.	During 1903	During 1904	Total to date
Chairmaker	2	..	..	2
Cowboy	28	2	5	35
Druggist	1	..	1	2
Decorator	1	..	..	1
Drummer	1	..	..	1
Distiller	2	..	..	2
Editor	1	..	..	1
Engineer	19	1	1	21
Electrician	2	..	..	2
Fireman	9	..	3	12
Farmer	65	3	3	71
Fruitseller	..	..	1	1
Freighter	3	1	..	4
Gasfitter	3	..	..	3
Gardener	6	..	..	6
Gambler	3	..	..	3
Gilder	1	..	..	1
Gunsmith	1	..	..	1
Hatter	2	..	..	2
Horseshoer	3	..	..	3
Housekeeper	2	..	..	2
Hostler	4	..	1	5
Horsetrainer	1	..	..	1
Harnessmaker	5	..	1	6
Hunter	7	..	..	7
Interpreter	..	..	1	1
Indian Scout	1	..	..	1
Ironmolder	1	..	..	1
Janitor	..	..	1	1
Jeweler	1	..	..	1
Jockey	2	1	..	3
Laundryman	9	..	..	9
Lawyer	3	..	..	3
Lithographer	1	..	..	1
Machinist	5	1	3	9
Meatcutter	..	1	..	1
Mechanical Engineer	1	..	..	1
Merchant	7	..	1	8
Musician	2	1	1	4
Mechanic	6	..	..	6
Miner	145	15	21	181
Moulder	2	..	..	2
Nickleplater	1	..	..	1
Nurse	1	..	..	1
Photographer	2	..	..	2
Physician	2	..	..	2
Porter	3	..	2	5
Paper Hanger	1	..	..	1
Papermaker	1	..	..	1
Painter	22	..	3	25
Prospector	..	..	1	1
Printer	13	1	..	14
Plasterer	3	..	..	3
Plumber	6	1	..	7

Occupation	To June 30, 1902	During 1903	During 1904.	Total to date
Pipefitter	1	..	.	1
Pugilist	.	.	1	1
Restauranter	1	..	.	1
Railroadman	22	1	1	24
Rubbermaker	1	..	..	1
Stonecutter	3	..	..	3
Stonemason	3	1	2	6
Saddler	2	..	..	2
Shoemaker	22	2	1	25
Sashmaker	1	.	..	1
Sawfiler	1	..	..	1
Silverplater	.	..	1	1
Seamstress	2	1	..	3
Stock Rancher	29	5	3	37
Stock Tender	11	.	.	11
Steel Blower	.	1	.	1
Sailor	13	2	2	17
Smelterman	2	..	1	3
Sheepherder	8	..	1	9
Sheepshearer	.	1	.	1
Soldier	6	1	.	7
Tanner	1	..	.	1
Teacher	7	..	.	7
Telegrapher	3	..	..	3
Tinsmith	1	..	..	1
Teamster	37	..	..	37
Tailor	11	1	1	13
Tool Sharpener	.	1	..	1
Upholsterer	2	.	.	2
Violin Player	1	.	..	1
Varnisher	1	..	..	1
Vaquero	32	..	..	32
Waiter	17	3	3	23
Watchmaker	1	..	.	1
Weaver	6	1	.	7
Wheelwright	2	.	.	2
Laborer or no occupation	962	51	33	1047
Totals	1892	112	115	2119

RACES OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, JUNE 30, 1904.

Caucasian, Whites	122
Caucasian, Mexicans	146
Indian	13
Negro	12
Mongolian	1
Total	294

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, JUNE 30, 1904.

United States	158
Mexico	115
Canada	2
England	2
Sweden	2
Switzerland	1
Ireland	2
Germany	2
Poland	1
Italy	6
Turkey	1
China	1
Hawaii	1
Total	294

RECAPITULATION.

United States	158
Foreign Born	136
Total	294

HABITS OF LIFE OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, JUNE 30, 1904.

Temperate	145
Intemperate	149
Total	294
Don't use Tobacco	20
Use Tobacco	274
Total	294

RELIGION OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, JUNE 30, 1904.

Catholic	166
Protestant	71
Quaker	2
Mormon	1
Buddist	1
Non-religious	53
Total	294

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, JUNE 30, 1904.

Read and write	211
Can neither read nor write	83
Total	294

HOW EDUCATED.

Self tuition	9
Private school	19
Public school	183
Total	211

SOCIAL STATE OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, JUNE 30, 1904.

Married	78
Single	216
Total	294

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES AS CHARGED IN INDICTMENTS, JUNE 30, 1904.

Offense Against Person.

	To June 30, 1902.	During 1903.	During 1904	Total to date.
Murder	92	4	2	98
Murder, second degree	52	4	1	57
Manslaughter	140	4	7	151
Assault to do bodily injury ...	11	..	..	11
Assault to murder ...	86	5	2	93
Attempt to Murder	3	..	..	3
Assault, deadly weapon	90	13	7	110
Aggravated assault	41	3	5	49
Assault	2	..	..	2
Rape	17	3	2	22
Assault, intent to Rape	15	1	2	18
Resisting an Officer	16	..	..	16
Seduction	3	..	..	1
Mayhem	6	..	..	6
Abduction	..	1	..	1
Child Stealing	..	..	1	1
Totals	574	38	29	641

OFFENSE AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS.

Adultery	5	2	2	9
Incest	3	..	..	3
Polygamy	4	..	..	4
Unlawful cohabitation	10	..	..	10
Crime against Nature	3	1	..	4
Attempting Miscarriage ...	1	..	..	1
Totals	26	3	2	31

OFFENSE AGAINST PROPERTY.

	To June 30, 1902	During 1903.	During 1904	Total to date.
Riot			10	10
Robbery	96	5	4	105
Assault, intent to Rob	14	1	2	17
Burglary	301	10	16	327
Burglary, second degree ..	38	19	15	72
Forgery	66	4	11	81
Arson	9	2	..	11
Grand Larceny	516	21	16	553
Embezzlement	25	3	2	30
Felony	38	4	..	42
Assault, intent Felony ..	4	1	..	5
Misappropriating Public Funds	2	..	..	2
Unlawfully Branding Cattle ..	4	..	..	4
Defacing Brands	1	..	..	1
Obtaining money under false pretense..	3	..	..	3
Petit larceny, second degree.....	2	..	..	2
Totals	1129	70	66	1265

OFFENSE MISCELLANEOUS.

	To June 30, 1902.	During 1903	During 1904	Total to date.
Robbing U S Mail	6	..	..	6
Attempting to Rob U. S Mail.....	4	..	1	5
Violating Revenue Laws	23	..	..	23
Selling Liquor to Indians	110	..	..	110
Counterfeiting	14	..	2	16
Smuggling	25	..	..	25
Attempting to Escape from Jail ..	2	..	..	2
Perjury	8	1	1	10
Being Unlawfully in United States. ..	1	..	..	1
Receiving Stolen Property	6	..	1	7
Passing Forged and Counterfeit Checks	2	..	1	3
Uttering Forged Certificates of Residence	6	..	..	6
Prize Fighting	..	..	1	1
Totals	207	1	7	215

RECAPITULATION OF CRIMES.

Offense against Person	641
Offense against Public Morals	31
Offense against Property	1265
Offense Miscellaneous	215
Total	2152

Note.—The number of commitments exceed the actual receipts by reason of certain prisoners being committed on two or more indictments.

AGES OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, JUNE 30, 1904.

Under 20 years	12
20 to 25 years	42
25 to 30 years	79
30 to 40 years	91
40 to 50 years	53
50 to 60 years	15
60 to 70 years	2
Total:	294

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING 1903 AND 1904 WHO ADMIT HAVING SERVED PREVIOUS TERMS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Second Time		
No.	Name	Prison.
2086	Davis, Wm	Arizona, Territorial
2074	Duran, Diego	Arizona, Territorial
2052	Ellsworth, David	Walla Walla, Washington
2042	Day, Chas	Fort Klamath, Oregon
2010	Floyd, David	Arizona, Territorial
2007	Burns, Frank	Arizona, Territorial
2006	Frey, John	Arizona, Territorial
2000	Alderete, Simon	New Mexico, Territorial
1991	Anderson, Josiah	Arizona, Territorial
1966	Neary, Jack	Arizona, Territorial
1951	Lopez, Antonio	Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico
1910	Gonzales, Puschiano	Arizona, Territorial

Third Time.

1917	Robles, Ynocente	Arizona, Territorial
1984	Aldai, Carlos	Arizona, Territorial
1989	Porter, Harry	Arizona, Territorial
2009	Baulden, Ben	Arizona, Territorial

RECAPITULATION.

Second timers previously reported	99
Second timers received during 1903 and 1904	13
Third timers previously reported	5
Third timers received during 1903 and 1904	4
Fourth timers previously reported	1
Fifth timers	1
Total	123

LIST OF ATTEMPTED ESCAPES DURING FISCAL YEARS 1903 AND 1904.

1747	Garcia, Francisco	January 9, 1903.	Assaulted guard
1848	Garcia, Jesus	January 9, 1903.	Shot by guards
1922	Ocana, Francisco	March 6, 1903.	Shot by guards
1958	Ramirez, Cisto	March 6, 1903	Shot by guards
2052	Ellsworth, David	March 11, 1904	Attempt failed
1811	Berdugo, M	April 28, 1904	Assaulted officials while attempting to escape
2029	Laustannau, Wm	" " "	" "
1497	Acosta, P	" " "	" "
1687	Corona, D.	" " "	" "
1784	Valdez, F.	" " "	" "
2001	Arviza, G.	" " "	" "
1775	Hernandez, A.	" " "	" "
1839	Vigil, M.	" " "	" "
1852	Valencia, A.	" " "	" "
1691	Gutierrez, L.	" " "	" "
2071	Moreno, J.	" " "	" "
2054	Valenzuela R	" " "	" "
2088	Hernandez, M.	" " "	" "
1848	Garcia, J.	" " "	" "
1467	Soto, J.	" " "	" "

TERMS OF SENTENCES OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, JUNE 30, 1904.

Natural life	34
Thirty years	3
Twenty-five years	3
Twenty years	10
Eighteen years	1
Fifteen years	8
Fourteen years	1
Twelve and one-half years	1
Ten years	34
Nine and one-half years	1
Nine years	3
Eight years	1
Seven and one-half years	1
Seven years	18
Six years	11
Five years	31
Four years	6
Three years and eight months	1
Three and one-half years	5
Three years	32
Two years and six months	10
Two years	36
One year and nine months	1
One year and eight months	1
One year and six months	10
One year and four months	7
One year and two months	1
One year	14
Six months	3

Total .. 294

**STATEMENTS OF EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS OF
THE TERRITORIAL PRISON FOR THE QUARTER ENDING
SEPTEMBTR 30, 1902.**

Expenditures.

1	Salaries	\$ 2,309.16
2.	Wages	5,206.15
3.	Provisions and stores	4,120.40
4.	Improvements and repairs	166 24
5	Clothing and bedding	423 94
6	Hospital	66.46
7	Shoe shop	202.90
8	Tailor shop	430 47
9	Stationery and printing	57.30
10.	Lights, fuel and water	834.53
11	Stable and grounds	151.69
12	Miscellaneous expenses	88 55
Total		<u>\$14,057 79</u>

Receipts and Earnings.

For maintenance of United States prisoners	\$ 1,332 05
For deductions from prisoners' manufactures	148 90
For sale of adobes	150.30
For sale of blue dirt	4.50
For sale of hog	9.95
For sale of rock	5.40
For sale of old pipe	5.25
For sale of horse	24.00
For 1559 lbs peas consumed from prison farm @ 2½c per lb.	139.97
Total	<u>\$ 1,820 32</u>
Gross expenditures for quarter	\$14,057 79
Total receipts and earnings	<u>1,820.32</u>
Net expenditures	\$12,237.47
Average attendance of prisoners for quarter	274 2-3
Gross per capita cost	51 182
Net per capita cost	44.554
Gross daily per capita cost	.556
Net daily per capita cost	.484

**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS OF THE
TERRITORIAL PRISON FOR THE QUARTER ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1902.**

1.	Salaries	\$ 2,239 33
2	Wages	5,413 79
3.	Provisions and stores	3,691.74
4.	Improvements and repairs	47 14
5	Clothing and bedding	768 53
6	Hospital	89.94
7	Shoe shop	340 28
8.	Tailor shop	806.15
9.	Stationery and printing . . .	39.73
10	Lights, fuel and water	762.64
11.	Stable and grounds	265.32
12.	Miscellaneous expenses	91.12
Total		<u>\$14,555 71</u>

Receipts and Earnings.

For maintenance of United States prisoners	\$ 1,191 05
For deductions from prisoners' manufactures	209.80
For sale of hogs	111 30
For sale of lard (prison farm product).....	53.30
For sale of adobes	18.73
For sale of blue dirt	2.40
For 1024½ lbs. fresh pork from prison farm @ 6c per lb.....	61.47
For 50 lbs veal from prison farm @ \$8.40 per cwt.....	4.20
Total	<u>\$ 1,652.25</u>
Gross expenses for quarter...	11,555 71
Total receipts and earnings.....	<u>1,652.25</u>
Net expenditures	<u>\$12,903.46</u>
Average attendance of prisoners for quarter	279
Gross per capita cost for quarter	\$52.04
Net per capita cost for quarter	<u>\$46.132</u>
Gross daily per capita cost	.565
Net daily per capita cost	<u>.480</u>

**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS OF THE
TERRITORIAL PRISON FOR QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1903.**

Expenditures.

1.	Salaries	\$ 2,270 00
2	Wages	5,189.70
3	Provisions and stores	3,508 03
4	Improvements and repairs	20 69
5.	Clothing and bedding	283.83
6.	Hospital	56.70
7.	Shoe shop	162.25
8	Tailor shop	460.35
9.	Stationery and printing	39 98
10.	Lights, fuel and water	3,042.44
11	Stable and grounds	61.60
12	Miscellaneous expenses	103 23
Total		\$15,198.80

Receipts and Earnings.

For maintenance of United States prisoners	\$ 951.15
For deductions on prisoners' manufactures	235.75
For sale of adobes	84.20
For sale of blue dirt	7 85
For rebate on laundry stove	50
Total	\$ 1,279.45
Gross expense for the quarter	15,198 80
Total receipts and earnings	1,279.45
Net expenditures	\$13,919 35
Average attendance of prisoners	284 1-3
Gross per capita cost	\$53.454
Net per capita cost	48 954
Gross daily per capita cost.. . . .	593
Net daily per capita cost.....	543

**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS OF THE
TERRITORIAL PRISON FOR QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.**

1.	Salaries	\$,2270 00
2.	Wages	,4978.60
3.	Provisions and stores	3348 91
4	Improvements and repairs	18 17
5.	Clothing and bedding	393.58
6.	Hospital	118.55
7	Shoe shop	260.62
8	Tailor shop	191.00
9.	Stationery and printing	31.80
10.	Lights, fuel and water.....	185 50
11.	Stable and grounds.....	8.65
12	Miscellaneous expenses	31 85
Total		\$11657.23

Receipts and Earnings.

For maintenance of United States prisoners.....	\$ 931.15
For sale of rock.....	10 50
For deductions on prisoners' manufactures	269 85
Total	1211.50
Gross expenses for quarter..	\$ 11657.23
Total receipts and earnings..	\$ 1211 50

Net expenditures \$ 10445 73

Average attendance of prisoners 283½

Gross per capita cost... .. .	\$ 41 119
Net per capita cost.	36 845
Gross daily per capita cost.. .. .	4506
Net daily per capita cost...	.4048

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS OF THE TERRITORIAL PRISON FOR QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

Expenditures.

1 Salaries	\$ 2,270.00
2 Wages	4,659.35
3 Provisions and stores	3,439 77
4 Improvements and repairs	13.14
5 Clothing and bedding	340.86
6 Hospital	104.90
7 Shoe shop	188.22
8 Tailor shop	145.32
9 Stationery and printing	64 05
10 Lights, fuel and water	183.38
11 Stable and grounds	14 01
12 Miscellaneous expenses	41 65

Total \$11,464 68

Receipts and Earnings.

For maintenance of United States prisoners	\$ 932 30
For deductions on prisoners' manufactures	250.75
For sale of rock	52 27
For sale of old buggy and harness	25.00
For sale of lard (prison product)	4.00
For 310 lb fresh pork, consumed from prison farm, at 5c per lb... .	15.50
Total	\$ 1,279.80
Gross expense for quarter	11 464 68
Total receipts and earnings	1,279 80

Net expenditures \$10,184 88

Average attendance of prisoners	269
Gross per capita cost	\$42 619
Net per capita cost	37 862
Gross daily per capita cost	.4632
Net daily per capita cost	.4115

**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS OF THE
TERRITORIAL PRISON FOR QUARTER ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1903.**

Expenditures.

1	Salaries	\$ 2,270.00
2	Wages	\$ 4,869.55
3	Provisions and stores	3,596 11
4	Improvements and repairs	17.46
5	Clothing and bedding	676.18
6	Hospital	144.65
7	Shoe shop	217.49
8	Tailor shop	193 79
9	Stationery and printing	42.60
10	Lights, fuel and water	1,608 90
11	Stable and grounds	27.48
12	Miscellaneous expenses	98 85
Total		\$13,752 66

Receipts and Earnings.

For maintenance of United States prisoners	\$ 928.90
For deductions from prisoners' manufactures	286.20
For sale of adobes	89.10
For sale of rock	11.00
For sale of blue dirt	2 35
For sale of bee blower	1.25
For 586 pounds fresh pork consumed from prison farm	29 30
Total	\$ 1,348 10
Gross expense for quarter	13,752.66
Total earnings and receipts	1,348.10
Net expenditures	\$12,404 56
Average attendance of prisoners	279
Gross per capita cost	\$49 292
Net per capita cost	44 464
Gross daily per capita cost	5357
Net daily per capita cost	4833

**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS OF THE
TERRITORIAL PRISON FOR QUARTER ENDING
MARCH 31, 1904.**

Expenditures.	
1 Salaries	\$ 2,270.00
2 Wages	4,882.90
3 Provisions and stores	3,158.72
4 Improvements and repairs	22.15
5 Clothing and bedding	244 67
6 Hospital	98 80
7 Shoe shop	139.31
8 Tailor shop	273.23
9 Stationery and printing	29.00
10 Lights, fuel and water	2,236.52
11 Stable and grounds	14.89
12 Miscellaneous expenses	158.15
Total	\$13,528 34

Receipts and Earnings.	
For maintenance of United States prisoners	\$ 700.70
For deductions on prisoners' manufactures	310.00
For sale of adobes	111.25
For sale of rock	6 50
For sale of blue dirt	.70
For 985 pounds fresh pork consumed from prison farm	49.25
Total	\$ 1,178.40
Gross expense for quarter	13,528 34
Total earnings and receipts	1,178.40
Net expenditures	\$12,349 94
Average attendance of prisoners	278½
Gross per capita cost	\$48.575
Net per capita cost	44 344
Gross daily per capita cost	.5337
Net daily per capita cost	.4873

**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS OF THE
TERRITORIAL PRISON FOR QUARTER ENDING**

JUNE 30, 1904.

Expenditures.

1	Salaries	\$ 2,270 00
2.	Wages	4,976 89
3	Provisions and stores	3,087 93
4	Improvements and repairs	53.14
5	Clothing and bedding	290.53
6	Hospital	69.50
7	Shoe shop	225.55
8	Tailor shop	540 70
9	Stationery and printing	51.70
10	Lights, fuel and water	182.93
11	Stable and grounds	79 58
12.	Miscellaneous expenses	73 30

Total	\$11,901.75
For maintenance of United States prisoners	\$ 634.70
For deductions on prisoners' manufactures	351 90
For sale of adobes	69.40
For sale of rock	51 00
For sale of blue dirt	1 70
For sale of old locks	2 50
For 473 pounds fresh pork consumed from prison farm	23 65

Total	\$ 1,134 85
Gross expense for quarter	11,901.75
Total earnings and receipts	1,134.85
Net expenditures	\$10,766.90

Average attendance of prisoners	279
Gross per capita cost	\$42 658
Net per capita cost	38.591
Gross daily per capita cost	.4687
Net daily per capita cost	.4240

**STATEMENT SHOWING GROSS EXPENSE AND PER CAPITA PER
DIEM OF EACH DEPARTMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL
PRISON FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING
JUNE 30, 1903, AND JUNE 30, 1904.**

		1903.	Per Capita per Diem
1	Salaries	\$ 9,088 49	\$.0887
2	Wages	20,608 24	.2012
3	Provisions and stores	14,669.08	.1432
4	Improvements and repairs	252 24	.0024
5	Clothing and bedding	1,869 88	.0182
6	Hospital	331 65	.0032
7	Shoe shop	960 05	.0094
8	Tailor shop	1,887 97	.0184
9	Stationery and printing	168 81	.0016
10	Lights, fuel and water	4,825.11	.0471
11	Stable and grounds	487.26	.0047
12	Miscellaneous expenses	314 75	.0016
Totals		\$55,469 53	\$.5397
		1904.	
1	Salaries	\$ 9,080 00	\$.0897
2	Wages	19,378.79	.1915
3	Provisions and stores	13,282.53	.1312
4	Improvements and repairs	105 89	.0010
5	Clothing and bedding	1 552 24	.0153
6	Hospital	417 85	.0041
7	Shoe shop	770 57	.0076
8	Tailor shop	1,153 04	.0139
9	Stationery and printing	187 35	.0018
10	Lights, fuel and water	4,211 73	.0416
11	Stable and grounds	135 99	.0013
12	Miscellaneous expenses	371.45	.0036
Totals		\$50,647 43	\$.5026

**RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS OF THE TER
RITORIAL PRISON FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING
JUNE 30, 1903, AND JUNE 30, 1904.**

				1903.					Per Capita Per Diem
Qr.	Gross Expense	Receipts	Net Expenses	Av. Attend.	Quar. Gross.	Cost. Net	Gross	Net	
1st	\$14,057 79	\$1820 32	\$12,237.47	274 2-3	\$51 18	\$44 55	\$ 55	\$ 43	
2nd	14,555.71	1652.25	12,903.46	279	52.04	46 13	56	45	
3rd	15,198 80	1279 45	13,925 85	284 1-3	53 45	48.95	59	54	
4th	11,657 23	1211 50	10,445.73	283 1/2	41.11	36.84	45	40	
Totals	\$55,469 53	\$5957 02	\$49,512 51	280 1/2	\$197.78	\$176.47	\$ 54	\$ 43	
				1904.					
1st	\$11,464.68	\$1279.80	\$10,184 88	269	\$42.61	\$37.86	\$.46	\$.41	
2nd	13,752.66	1348.10	12,404 56	279	49 29	44 46	.53	48	
3rd	13,528 34	1178 40	12,349 94	278 1/2	48.57	44 34	.53	48	
4th	11,901 75	1134 85	10,766.90	279	42.65	38 59	46	42	
Totals	\$50,647.43	\$4941.15	\$45,706 28	279 1/2	\$183.12	\$165 25	\$.50	\$.41	

YUMA, ARIZONA, July 1st, 1904

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL
PRISON FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE
30th, 1903, AND JUNE 30th, 1904.**

EXHIBIT "A."

**SHOWING DEATHS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30th, 1903, AND
JUNE 30th, 1904.**

No.	Name.	Age.	Nativity.	Cause of Death	Date of Death
1778	Es-Ket-Soce ..	26	N. Mexico	Incised and, punc- tured wounds	Aug 16, 1903
1922	Francisco Ocano	28	Arizona	Phthisis	July 23, 1902
1958	Cisto Ramirez	37	Mexico	Gun shot wound	Mar. 6, 1903
1781	Whatuaquam	26	Mexico	Gun shot wounds	Mar. 8, 1903
1606	Manuel Soto	34	Arizona	Phthisis	Mar 17, 1903
1863	Esh-Kay-He	26	Mexico	Phthisis	Apr. 30, 1903
1660	John Ryan ..	34	Arizona	Phthisis	May. 16, 1903
2000	Simon Aldrete	53	Iowa	Suicide by hang- ing	May 6, 1903
1550	Tomas Arrambula	47	Texas	General debility	Feb. 1, 1904
2025	Fran. Gonzales	47	Mexico	Traumatic orchi- tis	Mar. 10, 1904
1891	J. R. Soto	50	Mexico	Phthisis	Apr 30, 1904

RECAPITULATION.

Number of deaths reported to June 30th, 1902	65
Number of deaths during fiscal year ending June 30th, 1903	7
Number of deaths during fiscal year ending June 30th, 1904	4
Total	76

EXHIBIT "B."

**CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE
30th, 1903, AND JUNE 30th, 1904.**

Quarter	No of Cases.	Recovered	Died.	Remaining in Hospital.
First	21	17	1	3
Second	22	22	.	..
Third	8	5	3	.
Fourth	9	6	3	..

1904.

Quarter	No of Cases	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital.
First	3	2	1	.
Second	6	5	.	1
Third	4	2	2	..
Fourth	11	10	1	..

Hon. Wm. M. Griffith, Superintendent—

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my biennial report for the two years ending June 30th, 1904.

A considerable increase in the death rate during the period covered by this report, as compared with the preceding two years, will be noted by reference to exhibit "A," though when the number of deaths due to extraordinary causes are taken into consideration, it will be apparent that the general health of the prisoners is better than it has been for several years.

Death in two cases was due to gunshot wounds inflicted while the prisoners were attempting to escape, and in one case to knife wounds inflicted upon the deceased by a fellow convict.

There has been one case of suicide by hanging.

Five cases of tuberculosis have resulted fatally, making nine cases practically beyond medical skill.

Of the two remaining cases, death was due in the first to general debility, the patient having been an invalid for years, and his death had been anticipated for several months. In the last case, the patient had suffered from traumatic orchitis for a considerable time prior to his imprisonment, and upon his arrival here it was evident that a fatal termination of his disease could be avoided only by an operation, to this, however, the patient declined to submit, and death eventually resulted.

The new hospital completed almost two years ago is an institution of which I can not speak too highly, and I believe that the uniform success attending the treatment of diseases of a more or less serious nature during the past two years may be attributed in a great measure to the facilities afforded by this excellent institution.

The hospital is furnished with neat, comfortable beds of a number sufficient to meet all requirements, while the stock of drugs and surgical instruments is quite complete.

The sanitary condition maintained in the hospital is not excelled by that of any similar institution of my acquaintance. In fact, the sanitary arrangement of the entire prison is all that it should be, with the exception of a single defect. I refer to the lack of cell room. Every cell in the prison is now utilized to its fullest capacity, there being from four to six men in the small cells, and from eight to twelve in the large ones, where for sanitary and other reasons there should not be more than two occupants of the same cell.

The exceptionally neat and cleanly appearance presented by the prison yards and buildings is a subject for congratulation to the administration, and is a most important factor in the preservation of the health of the prisoners.

I take advantage of this opportunity to express my appreciation of the courtesy extended to me by the prison officials during the term of my service.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. KETCHERSIDE, *Prison Physician.*

Biennial Report

OF THE

TERRITORIAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

AT BENSON

TUCSON, ARIZONA, Oct. 1st, 1904.

To His Excellency, Alexander O. Brodie, Governor of Arizona—

Sir: In accordance with Paragraph 3742, Revised Statutes of Arizona of 1901, I herewith submit the first biennial report of the Board of Trustees of the Territorial Industrial School, at Benson, Arizona, together with the Superintendent's report of the same institution.

Its organization, with all details of arrangement, discipline, and more than all else, its educational and systematic order of conduct, has, indeed, been a very difficult task in the hands of the Board, whose distinct aim has been to give to its unfortunate inmates, in one, a school and home, and not a place of punishment. However, through the fortunate selection of a Superintendent who had had very superior training for that kind of work, in his former connection with the widely known Reform School at Whittier, California, the Board has been relieved of much anxiety and trouble which in other less experienced hands would have been theirs.

Had it not been for this Industrial School, the majority of the boys already there confined would have been taken to the County Jail, or the State Penitentiary, and thus thrown in the society of the worst men imaginable, would have become thoroughly bad by the time their period of punishment expired, if they were not really so at the time they were committed; whereas under the present management they have had distinctively good moral training, and making, all the time, a steady gain upward

Some of the boys when sent in, knew nothing about sleeping on a bed—or taking off, and putting on, in regular manner, their clothes night and morning, or of bathing and putting on clean clothes, except when the old ones fell to pieces of their own weight and had to be replaced by new—neither did they possess any definite ideas of order, obedience, discipline and industry. Though this place, primarily, was not for good boys at all, but for those who were too youthful to be thrown into the society of grown men and hardened criminals, yet among these are some committed for vagrancy, burglary, larceny, manslaughter and perjury.

Thus, it will be seen what a task and responsibility rested upon the Superintendent in leading out these difficult specimens of humanity, some of whom were simply incorrigible, to that condition where their minds, though dulled by sin and crime, were yet capable of being awakened to the influence of hope in being somebody, some day, and to an ambition to be educated, to learn business, and be a man among men.

Here, not only the Board of Trustees, but those also in whose minds the idea of such a school originated, as well as those who had influence to maintain and improve it, each community who have sent boys there to be trained, and all the taxpayers in general, may congratulate themselves upon the acquisition of Supt F. R. O'Brien, as its initial Superintendent, for he was eminently fitted for this laborious work.

Although the popular idea concerning this school is that it is a penal institution, yet that was far from being the conception of those who founded and made it an active working medium of practical charity, for here are received, not only the youthful incorrigibles of Arizona, but also some that have neither home nor parents, and whose guardians are either unable or unfitted to educate and train them.

The oversight and constant watchful care of these unfortunates make necessary the employment of many helpers in the institution for, on the principle that "Satan finds some mischief for idle hands to do," it is the aim of the management to keep the boys constantly occupied, either at work, study or play, in order that no time be given them in which to concoct or mature plans of mischief, escape, or evil of any kind.

With the instructions of a very excellent teacher all of the boys—the younger ones one-half, and the older ones the other half of the day are being taught arithmetic, grammar, penmanship, geography, reading and drawing, and in some of these branches great excellence has already been attained by many of them.

For nine months, since the opening of the institution, the boys were under the guidance and instruction of a good carpenter, and

in the shop were given much useful information, so that some of the brighter ones became able to make repairs about the premises. After this time, however, the Trustees, finding it necessary to curtail some of the expenses, dispensed with the services of the carpenter.

The boys were also given the painting of the various buildings and improvements.

There has also been established on the premises a brick yard, but as yet small progress has been made in that direction, but it is the aim of the Trustees and Superintendent to have manufactured all of the brick necessary for future buildings.

The accommodations of the main building are already becoming insufficient, in fact, the entire floor at present occupied for dormitory purposes is crowded, and the Board of Trustees are contemplating the use of the basement for a dining room, thus enabling them to utilize the present dining room for additional school room. This, though a necessary move by reason of the overcrowded conditions, yet is not, by any means, considered by the Trustees a safe proposition, for the dining floor being of cement is both cold and uncomfortable when used for a schoolroom, especially in cold or damp weather.

It would seem that the most important duty of the Territory to those confined within the walls of her public institutions is to give earnest heed to their sanitary conditions.

In case of an epidemic the room now occupied as a hospital is inadequate, and when the number of inmates increases, it will be found that both the culinary and educational department are also deficient.

The present water supply being only sufficient for mere domestic uses renders the proper care of the trees already on the ground a serious problem, and the further adornment and beautifying of the grounds, which should be an immediate measure, beyond even an attempt.

A farm should be connected with the school grounds which should furnish vegetables for the institution, while hay and grain should be raised in sufficient quantities to keep the live stock in good order, and to make the school in that respect, so far as possible, self supporting.

The training of all the boys in some one trade or other should not be overlooked, for our aim is not only to keep the inmates busy and under good moral training while serving their time in the Institution, but to prepare them for the active duties of life, as good citizens.

Shoe, tailor and carpenter shops, supplied with all necessary tools, should be established, also a blacksmith shop, various kinds of machinery, electric light plant, etc., are almost necessary improvements, and should find their way into this institution. If the pres-

ent experiment of making brick is successful, it also should be made a permanent feature of the school.

As this Institution only came into active operation on December 1st, 1903, the Superintendent's report does not begin before that date. It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees to use all proper care in the expenditure of public money in the upbuilding and maintaining of the School, but it has not overlooked its duty to the inmates as regards health, comfort and training. On January 1st of the present year the School had only seven inmates, but a full corps of teachers, guards, day and night watchman, cooks, etc., had to be maintained the same as at the present date, when the School numbers 35, and with double the number of inmates, the same corps of assistants could yet handle them. Therefore, it will be seen that the per capita cost of maintaining the boys has been necessarily high. Our limited means would not allow us to place the institution on a partly self-supporting basis.

The employment of the boys has so far only been to make repairs, improvements, beautifying of the grounds, cleaning, washing, etc., but nothing of any nature that would make financial returns which could have been accredited to their maintenance, and thus have reduced the per capita cost. Looking into the financial status of state penal institutions all over the land, we find therein every department of labor represented, in one of which, each inmate is expected, and if in physical condition to do so, is compelled to do his part. Contracts with leading outside business houses for the productions of convict-labor are often sufficient to pay the entire running expenses of the penitentiary, with perhaps surplus funds for improvements on the old, and construction of new buildings, or for the installment of new, or repairs of old plants in the institution.

A sacred writer has said that "if a man will not work, neither should he eat," but common humanity compels the state to see that these unfortunate persons are comfortably housed, fed, and otherwise cared for, and it is no more than right that the weight of the already heavily burdened tax-payers, who are obliged to support these institutions, should be lifted by those, who as criminals, call for support, and there is no reason why the inmates of the Territorial Industrial School, at Benson, should not in the same manner be trained to regular hours of labor, and thus largely lift from the territorial support the institution, built and organized for their benefit, for, working on this plan, they would be personally as much benefited in the training and education received, as the territory that has so kindly, but properly, spent thousands of dollars for their uplift and betterment.

In the face of all these arguments for the boys, there is another startling fact only too noticeable to every observant citizen in all of

our towns and villages, and that is that there are almost, if not as many, girls already, and the number, sad to say, is daily increasing, who ought also to be confined in quarters as restraining, as educational and as well fitted to train them to be self-respecting, modest and intelligent home-makers, as the boys to become good citizens. Who of us that admires sweet and modest girlhood and womanhood is not daily shocked at the loud voiced, bawdy dressed, gum chewing and punch drinking girls that go up and down the streets of our best cities in broad daylight, or worse still, in the late hours of night, with little heed for the conventionalities, and sometimes even the decencies of civilized and enlightened communities?

Heedless of home restraint, and unmindful of parental authority, they are rapidly becoming fit residents of homes of detention and asylums for the fallen, or at the best, to swell the shocking list of home scandals, elopements, or applicants for court divorce suits

Both observation and experience of practical managers of these charitable and benevolent institutions everywhere acknowledge that, however well the plan of co-education of the sexes may work in public schools, colleges and universities, yet the same plans when operated with regard to straying and vicious boys and girls, have proved most disastrous, troublesome and ruinous to all concerned. Hence, with the present Industrial School at Benson, already full of boys and entirely untenable for girls, where are to be found quarters for these wilful, unrestrained, demoralized and demoralizing girls? Did our young and growing womanhood but know, or care to know, that with them rests the moral renovation of our ambitious young men, how studiously would they strive, and the often uncaring mothers as well, to embody in their daily lives and examples, both at home and abroad, those quiet, firm, modest and amiable traits of character so attractive and winsome wherever met and admired

These are the conditions with which the citizens at large and the members of the next Legislature will be confronted.

Following are abstracts from the Superintendent's report.

"The formal opening of the Territorial Industrial School was made on December 1st, 1903, by appropriate exercises, and on the 3rd of December, 1903, the first boys were received. Since that date to the present time we have under our control 35 boys."

RECEPTION AND ADMISSION OF INFANTS.

1st. Infants between the ages of 8 years and 16 are admitted to the Institution for a term not less than one year nor more than five years, on commitment from any court of competent jurisdiction when convicted of any crime, which, being committed by an adult, would be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or penitentiary

2nd When an infant, by reason of being incorrigible, of vicious

conduct, has gone beyond the control and power of a parent or guardian, such infant, may on conviction, by a court of record be committed to the guardianship of the Institution for the same period as mentioned above. Of the 35 boys, 16 were committed under the first section, and if the Institution were not in existence, would have been sentenced to a county jail or the penitentiary; the other 19 boys were committed under the second section; of this last number 8 committed crimes that would have been punishable by sentence in a county jail, the other 11 boys were beyond the control of their parents

In receiving a boy in the Institution, he is first presented at the office, where on presentation of the commitment, same is examined, and if found correct, a receipt is given by the Superintendent to the person delivering the boy, a record is then made of his previous history as far as ascertainable, also his age, height, weight and nativity of himself and parents, if parents are alive or dead, and a complete description of his personal appearance, all of which is kept in a book for that purpose.

At this time the boy is informed: "That whatever has been his past, whatever he may have done to cause him to be committed, is blotted out so far as the officers and management are concerned, and it rests entirely upon himself, as to his future in the Institution.

"That we are here to assist him in overcoming any faults, and it is our desire to inspire all with a feeling of confidence; that the Institution is not like a penal institution, but a school where he can be taught to be useful to himself and others, and have the benefits of an education, by which, when his time is up, he may go forth with a feeling that his detention did some good and take his place among the good people of the world, and not be a burden to society. He is also told that any honest labor is honorable, be it ever so humble, and whatever is undertaken, do it with a will."

If he be a large boy, he is assigned to Company "A". If a small one, to Company "B". The Captain then takes charge of him, makes a requisition on the Commissary for a complete outfit of clothing, consisting of 2 pairs overalls, 1 pair shoes, 1 pair suspenders, 2 pairs hose, 2 overshirts, 2 suits underwear, 2 handkerchiefs, 1 cap, 1 blouse, 1 dress suit of blue drilling, and 1 dress cap. The Captain then takes him to the bath room, where he is thoroughly cleansed, clean clothing is put on, and his soiled clothing, if in good condition, is sent to the laundry, and if not in good condition it is destroyed. By this time the boy is ready for either assignment to a working detail, or to a class in the school room.

FORMATION OF COMPANIES.

The larger boys are formed in a military company, which is known as Company "A". The smaller boys into one which is known as Company "B". Each company is under the direct command of an employee, who is designated as "Captain." Cadet officers are appointed from time to time, but at present none higher than second lieutenant and second sergeant; these cadet officers assist the captains in the military drill, etc., and places a responsibility upon the boy, gives him confidence, and makes it an object for reward.

DISCIPLINE.

The military feature of the Institution is the main one in the maintaining of the discipline of the school. All formations are made in military order, with check roll calls. The companies are marched to and from detail ground, dining room, class rooms, closet line, and dormitories, in fact we endeavor to have the entire school under regular military discipline as far as possible. From the time the boy gets up in the morning, till retiring time at night, he is under the immediate charge or care of some officer, and when in the dormitory, a night-watchman is awake all night, has the responsibility and charge, so, either awake or asleep, a boy is under the surveillance of some officer.

We think it very important that we separate the larger from the smaller boys, to avoid the influence the larger one would have over the smaller (which might be evil).

At present the educational department is one of the most important in the Institution. It is arranged so that every boy has an opportunity to attend school.

The smaller boys go to school in the morning from 9 to 11:45 o'clock and in the afternoon the larger ones attend from 1 to 4 p.m. In the evening under the charge of an officer, they all study for an hour preparing the lessons for the following day.

The regular course of study required by the school law of the Territory has been adopted, as far as it is possible to do so. Six months ago we had boys who could not either read or write, but those same ones are now able to do so. Boys are required to write to the parents or guardians every two weeks. Very good progress has been made in this department, and hope to make better progress in the next six months. The school room is cool and airy, furnished with single desks. The Territory furnishes all necessary text books, paper, etc. School sessions are held on every day except Saturday and Sunday; there is no vacation, except on regular holidays, so a boy here gets nearly twelve months of schooling of half day sessions.

LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT

In the laundry department, the boys wash and iron all the clothing used by them except the heavy white spreads used on their beds; the machines in use are too small for the latter purpose

GARDEN DEPARTMENT.

In the garden department which has been started within the last four months, a detail of boys work and assist the gardener. In the vegetable garden, on account of the lack of water, we are unable to grow extensively in this line, but within the last two months have been successful in furnishing the kitchen with a few fresh vegetables. The lack of water, depredation by small animals and birds on the vegetables, caused considerable loss. The shade trees planted in the latter part of March have been a remarkable success. Three hundred and twenty-five were set out. We lost only seven. The working detail of boys, under an officer, dug the holes for the trees and assisted in planting and irrigating them.

FARM DEPARTMENT.

In this department the boys assist in the work around the barn and cow yard; they help in the care of the horses and cows and in planting and irrigating a small alfalfa and potato patch of about an acre, but for lack of water and depredation of the small animals and birds, would have had sufficient pasture on which to feed the cows and furnish potatoes to the kitchen.

KITCHEN AND DINING DEPARTMENT.

In these departments the cook is assisted by a detail of boys regularly assigned to him for instruction. The boys in the kitchen assist in preparing the food, and one has so far advanced in that line, that he was ready to prepare the breakfast one morning, owing to the sudden illness of the regular cook. They are also taught bread making. In the dining room department, boys are detailed to wait on the other boys and officers. In both of these departments cleanliness is one of the important features taught to the boys

SHOE REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.

In the shoe repairing department, which has lately been established, the boy detailed for this work repairs the shoes for the other boys. He is rapidly acquiring proficiency in that line.

HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE PARTY DETAILS.

In the housekeeper's department the boys assist in proper cleaning of the rooms and halls in the main building, which is thoroughly done every morning, while the detail to the house party attends to the cleaning of the dormitories, wash room and plunge. By the above method the boys are kept busy at some work and while those who are working in the various departments are occupied, the others not so are in the class room, either studying or reciting. We aim to have the boys to be either working, attending school or playing, and in this way to teach them industry, obedience and healthfulness.

DAILY ROUTINE OF THE BOYS.

At 5.30 a.m. all the boys arise, dress in the dormitory, make their own beds, the night-watchman accounts for so many boys, turns them over to the Captains at 6 a.m. The Captains assume command, march them down stairs to the toilet in the rear of the main building; then to the wash-room where they brush their hair, wash and clean up, which takes about fifteen minutes. Line is again formed and the flag is raised, boys saluting, then the regular "setting up exercises" are gone through with till 6:30 a.m., when mess call is sounded and they are marched into the dining room for breakfast. After breakfast at 7 a.m., they march to the detail grounds, where each detail is called out, and the various officers assume charge of their respective details. These details work until 8:30 a.m., when recall is sounded and the smaller boys report again to the detail ground and the morning school detail is formed, and they prepare themselves for school, which is from 9 a.m. to 11:45 a.m. The larger boys remain at work, all the morning till 11:30, when they report to the detail ground, at which time the Captain assumes command and sees that they prepare for dinner. Mess call is sounded at 12 m. for dinner, when all march in the dining room as at breakfast, from twenty to thirty minutes being allowed for meals. After dinner the boys are marched to the play grounds, where they are allowed to play till 12:50 p.m., when the larger boys or afternoon school detail prepare for school and the smaller ones are detailed to the various officers for work, as at 7 a.m. From 1 to 4 p.m. the afternoon school detail is in session and the other details are working. At 4 p.m. the recall is sounded, companies formed, sick call had and those requiring the attention of the doctor are marched to the dispensary, where they are examined and treated if necessary. For the next hour they have an opportunity for recreation on the play grounds, and enter heartily into the various kinds of sports. At 5 p.m. drill call is sounded, when the companies go through the setting up exercises, lowering the flag and drill till 5:30 p.m., when mess call is sounded and they march as before into

the dining room for supper. After supper they go to the school rooms, where they remain till 7:45 p.m. During the time they are in the school rooms they are occupied in reading, studying and in conversation. Tatoo is then sounded and they are marched to the dormitories. There the Captains see that they retire and report them over to the night watchman at 8 p.m., and taps are sounded. From this time on the night watchman has charge of them till 6 a.m.

This is the daily routine for all the boys, with the following exceptions on Saturdays and Sundays.

Saturdays there are no school sessions, but the smaller boys work till 10 a.m., at which time they prepare for bathing, repairing clothing, etc., which occupies the time till dinner. The larger boys continue work as on other days. In the afternoon all work till 2 p.m., and the larger ones attend to bathing and repairing clothing, etc., till 3:30 p.m., when recreation is given them till 5 p.m., and from then on usual routine as on other days. They bathe in a large plunge or cement tank, half filled with water. We have also a shower connected with the plunge. In cold weather the water is heated outside by means of a large brick fire-place and carried from there in buckets to the plunge. All bathing is done under the supervision of the Captains.

Sundays there is no school sessions. The same routine as on other days till 10 a.m., when they prepare for church services, which are held at the various churches in the town of Benson, from 11 o'clock to 12 m. The boys are marched to and from the churches under command of their officers. In the afternoon they play from 12:30 till 2 p.m., when the inspection of quarters, lockers and companies is held, after which they play till 5 p.m. From then on, the usual routine as on other days. Daily reports are required from each of the officers who have any boys in their charge, as to their conduct, willingness to work, etc. We have different forms of punishment, such as marking time, extra work, and carrying the log, which is required to be done during the time allotted for play. Corporal punishment is not allowed, only by and in the presence of the Superintendent, and then only in extreme cases. The object is to treat the boys kindly but with firmness, and at the same time require from them strict obedience to the rules and requirements of the institution. All calls or signals are given on the bugle or by the bell. One of the boys since his admission and under the instruction of one of the officers has learned to play the calls on the bugle, and others are being taught.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

The main building is a two-story structure, of what is called "Tufa Stone." It contains the quarters for the Superintendent, officers and boys

On the first floor there are the Trustees' and Superintendent's office, Superintendent's kitchen and dining room; the Commissary's and Clerk's office, reception room for visitors and parents of the boys; one school room; dispensary and hospital; boys' kitchen and dining room. The upper floor has the Superintendent's and officers' sleeping apartments, one toilet and bath for each apartment; one large dormitory containing twenty-nine single beds; one small dormitory containing nine single beds; one school room, seating capacity for 21, using single desks. There are two basements under either wing of the building, one of which is used for the Commissary Department and detention room, and the other for a play room, if needed, in wet weather. It has been necessary to remodel the main building considerably for the wants of the Institution (from the original plans). It was found necessary to remove the partition, where there were two small dormitories, and make one large one, thereby adding to the healthfulness of the boys and avoiding the expense of the employment of an extra night watchman. There is only one closet on the second floor that can be used by the officers and boys after locking-up time, or from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. There are none on the first floor. We are using one of the lower rooms for a sick room or hospital. No other room is available.

* * *

In conclusion would say, that two months before the formal opening of the Institution, there was nothing here but the main building, part of the furniture, but not set up, one well, the tanks and a wood shed. All of the furnishing, equipping and preparing the main building for the proper reception of the children, organizing and getting the Institution in shape to receive boys, was done in that time; and on the admission of the first boys to the school, everything moved along smoothly, as if the Institution had been running for years. Since that time all the other improvements which have been made, were absolutely necessary for the proper care and training of the boys committed to our guardianship, and we feel that the work which has been done so far will show good results.

Respectfully,

F. R. O'BRIEN, Superintendent.

BOYS COMMITTED, NAMES, AGE AND MANNER OF COMMITMENT.

December, 1903.

Name.	Age.	Manner of Commitment.
Walter Carroll	12	Vicious conduct.
Robert Drayton	13	Burglary in 2nd degree.
Ray Hammersley	14	Vicious conduct
Henry Lansdown	14	Incorrigibleness
Julio Marron, Jr.	14	Incorrigibleness
Carlos McCormick	14	Manslaughter
Robert Wimberley	14	Vagrancy and vicious conduct.

January, 1904.

	Age.	
Armefto Armento	15	Perjury.
Bernito Albezo	12	Under Sec 20, 21, 22.
Carlos Borquez	12	Vicious conduct.
Raul Carrillo ..	15	Vicious conduct.
Raul Hernandez	12	Vicious conduct.
Louis Lanzarotti	13	Vicious conduct.
Jose Pena	15	Perjury.
Frank Pistolletti	15	Grand Larceny

March, 1904.

	Age.	
Thomas Lance	15	Incorrigibleness and vicious conduct.

April, 1904.

	Age.	
Burr Blevings	13	Incorrigibleness
Julius Flin, Jr.	14	Vicious conduct
Juaquin L Orrantia 15 yrs., 10 m		Burglary.
Ramon Cuaron	15 yrs, 8 m	Burglary.

May, 1904.

	Age.	
Lorenzo Felix	10	Misdemeanor.
Jose Baca	13	Larceny.
Jose Sepena	13	Larceny

June, 1904.

	Age.	
Erminio Selario	14	Incorrigibleness.
Robert Brenton	12	Incorrigibleness.
Maxmiliano Lopez	12	Incorrigibleness and vicious conduct.
Leslie Vance	15	Petit larceny
Lucas Sandoval	15	Vicious and incorrigible conduct.
Rafllo Gomez	14	Petit larceny.
Antonio Romero	15	Vicious conduct, vagrancy and moral depravity.

July, 1904.

Name	Age.	Manner of Commitment
Albert Marcus	 13	Petit larceny.

August, 1904.

John O. Neil	... 10	Incorrigibleness
Conrad E. Wardwell	...16	Vagrancy, incorrigibleness, vicious conduct and moral depravity

September, 1904.

	Age	
William Hixon	 14	Vicious and incorrigible conduct

Total number of boys attending October 1st, 1904, 35, committed by Counties as follows:

COMMITMENT BY COUNTIES.

Santa Cruz County	.....	2
Pima County	....	9
Yavapai County	.....	4
Gila County	.....	4
Cochise County	....	6
Graham County	....	2
Maricopa County	....	7
Coconino County	....	1
Total	.....	35

PRESENT EMPLOYEES, POSITION AND SALARIES PAID PER MONTH.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
F R O'Brien,	Supt, with board and room	\$150 00
Anna W. Clarke,	Housekeeper, with board and room	45 00
K Asada,	Cook, Sup.t's Dept., with room and board.	30 00
Totaro Nagata,	Cook, Boys' Dept., with board and room	60 00
Charles Heines,	Sableman & Watchman at barn, with bd & room	40 00
A A. Lamoureux,	Capt of Company B, with room and board....	50 00
W J Carlisle,	Capt of Company A, with board and room.....	50 00
W. W. Wilson,	School Teacher, with board and room.....	50 00
W. Shilliam,	Capt. of Guard, etc, with room and board.	65 00
John A Dunbar,	Gardener and Guard, with room and board	55 00
H. J. Blacklidge,	Night Watchman and Guard, with room and bd	50 00
Edgar S. Titus,	Clerk, Book-keeper & Commissary, with rm & bd	60 00
D W Wamack,	Outside Watchman, with room and board	25 00
T Y Daniels	Night Watchman in Dormitory, with rm & bd	50 00
Dr. C S. Powell,	Physician	50 00

**DISBURSEMENTS FROM JULY 1st, 1902, TO NOVEMBER 1st, 1903,
PRIOR TO OPENING OF SCHOOL**

Windmill, Cistern, Cesspool Water Connections, etc	\$2,025 00
Acetylene Plant, Carbide, Freight, Gas Connection, Plumbing, etc. ..	675.27
Board of Trustees, Traveling Expenses and Hotel Bills	285.90
Furniture and Bedding	1,268 44
Skilled and Unskilled Labor ..	294.00
Salary of Secretary Board of Trustees, 7 Months ...	350 00
Architect's Fees	494 26
Balance on Main Building	8,253 00
Miscellaneous Expenses	72 60
Watchman, 12 Months ..	817 30
Fuel	65.00
Office Rent, Board of Trustees, 1 Year	60.00
Stationery, Printing and Advertising	124.00
Freight	209 91
Improvements account	599 25
Merchandise ..	40.00
Total	\$15,633.93

**DISBURSEMENTS FROM NOVEMBER 1st, 1903, TO OCTOBER 1st, 1904,
SINCE THE OPENING OF SCHOOL.**

Traveling Expenses and Hotel Bills, Board of Trustees ..	\$ 189 50
Salary Secretary Board of Trustees, 1 Year ..	600.00
Commissary Department ..	6,998.97
Miscellaneous Expenses ...	289.17
Stable, Wagon and Live Stock account ..	838.37
Freight Account ..	55.61
Furniture and Bedding ..	1,819.27
Improvement Account ..	2,505.26
Surveying ..	41 35
Lumber and Hardware ..	1,909 33
Skilled and Unskilled Labor ..	907 01
Stationery and Printing ..	83 90
Telephone Service ..	57 15
Advertising ..	147 30
Lease of School Land ..	21 00
Meat and Ice ..	864.62
Wood and Fuel ..	234 62
Trees ..	112 94
Well and Water Account ..	801 90
Bugle and Band Account ..	8.90
Desertion Account ..	7.00
Salaries, including Superintendent, Teacher, Clerk, Housekeeper, Doctor, Captains and Guards	8,654 11
Total	\$27,147 28

SUMMARY.

Total Disbursements from July 1st, 1902, to November 1st, 1904.	\$42,781 21
Disbursements from July 1st, 1902 to November 1st, 1903, Prior to Opening of School ...	\$15,633 93
Disbursements from November 1st, 1903, to Novem- ber 1st, 1904	27,147.28—\$42,781 21

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN THE MAIN BUILDING

In the basement on the right wing of the building, we excavated same to the foundation wall, put in a plank floor, making a room about 40x50 feet, and 6 feet high. In this basement we partitioned off 20x25 feet for the Commissary Department, and completed same with shelving for the proper care of all merchandise received. In the same basement we built a confinement room 15x20 feet, made of brick and a concrete and cement floor. This is large enough for the placing of three cells, made of either wood or steel, and leave sufficient room for a corridor within the enclosure. Would recommend that the room be completed with cells as soon as possible.

The balance of the space in the basement is used for a general store room

One of the rooms on the first floor and right wing has been fitted up for a general office and clerk's office, by putting in partitions and book cases. The lumber and doors used in the construction of the partitions are of the same material and finish as the balance of the wood work in the interior of the building.

The basement on the left wing corresponds in size with the basement on the right wing of the main building. In this a concrete and cement floor has been laid, lockers put in, and has been used as a play-room for the boys during inclement weather.

Being directly under the kitchen, when the necessity demands, can be used as a dining-room by putting in a dumb waiter and making an outside entrance. The room now used as a dining-room could be transformed into a school room, the present school room into a dormitory.

In the kitchen on the first floor and left wing, was placed a pantry, sinks, and several large tables were constructed.

In the boys' dining-room on the first floor, a portion of the wall leading to the outside was removed, and double doors were placed and a screen porch was constructed, so an outside entrance could be had direct from the dining-room.

On the second floor there were two rooms, 22x25 feet, to be used as dormitories. By taking out the partition we were enabled to make one large airy dormitory for the boys. The transoms over the windows were securely fastened, and could not be used for ventilating purposes. This necessitated swinging them on hinges so as to be used when the occasion demanded, for the purpose of ventilation, in the dormitory.

In the main hall on the second floor a door was placed at either end and the one in the middle taken out.

There were no screen doors on the outside of the building, and

at every outside entrance screen doors were placed. On every window a light screen was placed, and over this screen on most of the windows was placed a heavy wire netting, instead of iron bars.

OUTSIDE IMPROVEMENTS

Wooden buildings, 20x20 feet, used for a carpenter shop; one 8x12 feet, for a paint shop; one 8x8 feet, for the gas plant; one 20x60 feet for a laundry, washroom, locker room and plunge; shoe repairing, one 12x75 feet for a stable, carriage house and hay barn; tool house 6 x 6 feet, have been constructed. All of these buildings are one story and covered with corrugated iron. A water closet 6 x 16 feet and a cow and wagon shed 8 x 30 feet made of lumber and roofed with shingles have been constructed. These buildings have been painted with mineral paint.

The grounds are enclosed by a picket fence for 600 feet on one side, and 300 feet on the other, this being the northeast corner or main entrance to the grounds. The balance of the school land is fenced with three barbed wires and one rail. The picket fence is painted; the wood work on the other part of the fence, whitewashed.

A plunge bath, with shower attachments, has been built in the building, used for a washroom and laundry. The plunge is constructed of concrete and cement, is twelve feet wide by twenty feet long, two feet deep at one end and five and one-half at the other end.

A three-rail wooden fence, 100 feet by 75 feet, has been placed around the stable.

Cesspools have been dug, pumps have been attached to same to use the water for irrigation purposes; three hundred and twenty-five trees have been set out; drive-ways have been constructed and grass plats have been planted.

There has been about 5000 feet of one, two and three inch pipe laid in and about the grounds.

An artesian well to the depth of 883½ feet has been sunk. We have a brick yard, on which there are about 15,000 unburned brick, and would suggest, that as soon as possible that the brick be put in a kiln and burned.

There have been other minor improvements and alterations made in and around the buildings, such as uncovering sewerage pipes and relaying same, repairing gas and water pipes, making ditches, drains, etc.

Very respectfully yours,

H. BUEHMAN,
Secretary Board of Trustees.